CYCLES
HIGH GRADE ENGLISH MAKES
From Rs. 125 to Rs. 350
For Full Particulars Apply
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
CHURCHGATE STREET, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 180 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1920. TWO ANNAS

PRICES REDUCED
Get our quotations of
HIGH GRADE ENGLISH CYCLES
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
CHURCHGATE STREET, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
SAILING TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	
30th July	Mooltan	10800	
28th "	Merkara	8235	Calls P. Said and Plymouth only
3rd Aug.	Nyanza	8685	
4th "	Kashmir	8664	
11th "	Dwarka	8002	
12th "	Mantua	10885	
25th "	China	7032	
4th Sept.	Kaisar-i-Hind	7142	
11th "	Kaiser	5947	
18th "	Plassy	7916	
25th "	Nargunda	15030	

Fully booked from China, will not convey passengers from Bombay to B. I. Company's Ports. Not calling at Marseilles.

SAILING TO CHINA AND CALCUTTA.

Date About.	Steamer	
Monday	Enna	Calls Colombo Singapore Hongkong and Shanghai.

SAILING TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	
30th July	Chusa	Karachi 9 a.m.
6th Aug.	Karapara	East and South Africa
13th "	Barpeta	Busreh direct

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

S.S. "LOYALTY."

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES.

23RD AUGUST, 1920.

FARES:—

First Special ...	Rs.	800/-
(Boat, Promenade and Upper Decks)		
First Class "A" ...	Rs.	750/-
First Class "B" ...	Rs.	700/-
Second Class ...	Rs.	0/-

A reduction of 10 per cent. will be made on three or more full fares for families.

No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.

The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and all cabins have got electric lights and fans free of charge. The steamer also carries a fully qualified surgeon and also a stewardess.

There is no deck accommodation for servants.

For passages and full particulars apply to Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
Ismail Buildings, Fort,
Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "JALANATH."
Telephone No. 114.

ANGLO INDIA & COLONIAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGULAR SERVICE of steamers to Malabar Coast Ports, Colombo and Rangoon per Steamship Oruro, Nagpur and Rampur.

For particulars apply to:—
EASTERN SHIP BROKERS AND AGENCY LTD.
Managing Agents.
Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Company, Limited.
28-32, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND.	£1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ...	$23,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ...	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: Gracechurch Street E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yiello
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN LTD.
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	Yen 37,500,000
RESERVE FUND ...	Yen 7,730,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	Rs. 2,00,00,000/-
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Rs. 1,56,75,150/-
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	Rs. 1,51,19,137/4
RESERVE FUND ...	Rs. 5,00,000/-

BRANCHES: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.

SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay Share Bazaar, 20 Apollo Street.
Clifford Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Rangoon—Bassein.
Lucknow—Mahmudi and Hathras.
Cawnpore—Chandnee.
London Office:—2, White Lion Court, Cornhill, London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000/- interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5/- half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY.
General Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1913.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: Ahmedabad.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...	3,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ...	1,50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ...	86,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed on the balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH CREDIT. THE RATE FOR sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 may be specially arranged. Interest will be allowed on the lowest monthly balance for each half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK accounts opened favourable terms—Rules on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital ...	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital ...	£1,350,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£225,000
Reserve Fund ...	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Maritime
Calcutta	Karachi	New York
Colombo	Kota Bahru (Kalantan)	Penang
Galle		Rangoon
		Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. H. CRICHTON.
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceases. Twelve month grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to

GAJANKAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED.
(Registered in the Transvaal.)
With which are incorporated.
The Bank of Africa, Ltd., The Natal Bank Ltd., and The National Bank of The Orange River Colony, Ltd.
Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in the Transvaal, Natal and Orange Free State.
Bankers to the British Imperial Government in South Africa.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	£2,985,000
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO ...	£4,000,000
CAPITAL AND RESERVE ...	£4,015,000

HEAD OFFICE:—PRETORIA.
LONDON OFFICES:—Circus Place, London Wall; 13, St. Swithin's Lane, and 25 Cucksour Street (West End).
NEW YORK OFFICE:—10, Wall Street.
OVER 430 BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES IN SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
ANTWERP OFFICE:—Place de Meir.
AGENCIES AT MAURITIUS OFFICE:—Port Louis.
Agents at Amsterdam, Paris, Petrograd and the Principal Cities of the World.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for fixed periods or terms which may be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000; interest on balances exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 subject to special arrangement.
BILLS negotiated and collected.
LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS issued.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR BUSINESS WITH SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
W. MURRAY SMITH,
Acting Manager.
Taj Buildings,
210, Hornby Road.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	Rs. 5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	4,00,00,000
CALLED UP CAPITAL ...	80,00,000
PAID-UP ON 19-5-20 ...	

HEAD OFFICE:
Murzban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 239, Shaik Memon Street.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below the figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be learned on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest, at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS granted against approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
Banking business of every description transacted.
A. B. OLIPHANT,
Manager.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

Auction Sale of 20,447 bags and 2 bales second and second hand bags.

THIS DAY (THURSDAY) the 29th July at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Messrs. Ralli Bros. godown in Kalbadevi Street, Dank Bunder by order of Messrs. Ralli Bros. Agents to the Controller of Contracts.

20,447 good 2 twills second hand bags packed in bundles of 100 pieces each.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY the 31st instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, etc.

AT 3 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 second hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second hand rubber tyred palenquine office shigram.

1 Bay Arab horse aged quiet in saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF ENGLISH PIECE GOODS.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 2244 of 1919 Padamsey Ratansee Kanji versus (1) Govindadas Narandas, (2) Messrs. Somchand Parbhudas, (3) Messrs. Vallabhdas Jamnadas, (4) Messrs. Rowji Naranji, (5) Messrs. Purshotam Govindji, (6) Messrs. Jethabhai Mulji and Co., (9) Messrs. Damoder Govindji and (10) Messrs. Rowji Lilladhar), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Auction on the undermentioned goods (at the risk and on account of the parties concerned) on MONDAY, the 9th August, 1920, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the shop bearing Nos. 155-156, Moraji Gocouldas Market at Kalbadevi.

About 900 pieces Turkey red (kusumba).

14 cases Turkey Red (kusumba).

About 82 pieces flour shirting.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Malla and Malla, Attorneys for the Receiver, at their Office at 7, Graham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 29th July 1920.

NOW ON.
OUR GREAT PRIZE SALE
RS. 1,500 TO BE GIVEN AWAY IN 41 PRIZES.
BESIDES
HEAVY REDUCTIONS OF 20 TO 33 PER CENT.
ON EACH AND EVERY ARTICLE PURCHASED.
Best opportunity for Ladies to purchase trimmed hats, evening dresses, sequin, bead, pearl and diamond trimmings, Boys' and Girls' Frocks, Kimonos umbrellas, silks, sarees, borders, etc.
EACH ARTICLE GUARANTEED TO BE OF LATEST FASHION AND DESIGN.
ROCK BOTTOM PRICES EVERYWHERE.
DO NOT THEREFORE MISS THIS RARE OPPORTUNITY.
Call Early to Avoid Disappointment.
AHMED E. ESSA & CO.
Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LIMITED.

We recommend our customers and the investing public in general to go in for the New Issues of the Government of India.

Buy your BONDS and the LOANS through us. We supply you funds and grant you many other facilities.

Investor's balances awaiting investments carried on liberal terms. Investment Securities bought and sold on customer's account.

CALLED BY AUCTION.
SALES BY AUCTION.
MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
JEE & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents
Mody Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS "THE BUILDING SITE AT PROPERTY FORT, BOMBAY."

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co. and in accordance with Sections 20 and 36 of Indian Railways Act of 1890 we will sell by Auction on THIS DAY, the 29th July 1920, at 3 P.M. on the premises the following valuable immoveable property, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 252 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuages, tenement or buildings thereon, situate, lying and being at Modikhana Street within the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 740-46 and New No. 3952-3960, Old Survey No. 1095-1099 and New Survey No. 3518, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under A Ward No. 1962-1968 and Street (No. 70-72-72-132 to 132) and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly described as:—

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 156 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the East side of Modikhana Street within the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 740 and bounded, on or towards the East by Tramway Car Road called Mody Bay Street, on or towards the West by the said Modikhana Street, on or towards the North by premises hereinafter secondly described and on or towards the South by sweeper's quarters and the house of Moosa Mapla and dwelling house and premises were assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 81 and 19 and now assessed under New

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 3,744 Square Yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Modikhana Street within the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 740 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under A Ward No. 1962-1968 and bounded, on or towards the East by the said Modikhana Street, on or towards the West by the house formerly of the late Rustomji Jamsetji Jijibhoy but now of Ebrahim Abdul Kayum, on or towards the North by the premises hereinbefore firstly described and on or towards the South by the premises hereinbefore secondly described.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Amin and Desai Solicitors to the Mortgagee at their office at 2, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

GANPATRAM GHATALIA & CO.
Auctioneers.
MARATHE SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 29th July 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.
MESSRS. MODY & CO.
BONA-FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE ON SATURDAY, THE 31ST DAY OF JULY, 1920 AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

Auction Sale of very rich handsome dining drawing and bedroom artistic design furniture, sweet toned grand piano used (almost new), S. Ross & Co's. Patented cottage piano, silverware, electric fittings, crockery, dinner services, English cutlery, etc. Messrs. MODY & CO., are instructed by the Executors to sell on SATURDAY the 31st day of July, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) by Public Auction at Apollo Bunder Sorab House. The following household furniture comprising dining table, dining chairs, side board, dinner wagon, mirror almirahs, couches and queen ann's settee, settee, sofa, sofa-cum-bed, stable, riding saddle, photographs and pictures, drawing room chairs, arm chairs, sofas and couches, tables, bed, dressing chest of drawers, and tables, marble wash hand tables, bamboo chairs, easy sweet toned S. Ross & Co's. Patented cottage piano, piano settee, iron bedsteads, iron cradle, cot, china settee, iron bedsteads, iron cradle, cot, china settee, iron bedsteads, iron cradle, cot, china

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CHEMICAL CLEANERS & DYER

TREATED by special process, the garments are freed from spots and stains, thoroughly cleaned and freshened up to look like new, Dresses, costumes, coats, sarees, etc., dyed in the latest colours with English finish. Urgent orders executed at special rates within 24 hours.

ARMITAGE & CO.,
Highclass Tailors and Dressmakers,
Above Taraporewala, Bookseller,
Medows Street, Bombay.

BEST BRITISH MAKE CARIBONUM ribbons and Carbon papers, and all TYPEWRITER & DUPLICATOR supplies. Typecopying work done neatly and accurately. Typewriter Repairs a speciality. CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO.

TO-MORROW—We have something you want, going cheap to-morrow at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.). Come and inspect our Showrooms before the Auction starts. You can also buy many things, prices of which are marked or you can place your offer with us, subject to the acceptance of the owners, MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES.—9 lbs. nett for Rs. 5 all charges included, by N. P. parcel post. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Punjab.

EDUCATIONAL.

NEW MATHEMATICS CLASSES FOR MATRIC STUDENTS—By Mr. P. V. VASAIVALA, B.A., LL.B. late Mathematics tracher, New High School—will open from the 10th August in the New Bombay High School premises, Princess Street, (West) opposite Marine Lines Station. Fees for the term Rs. 20 in advance. Names will be registered from the 1st August. Apply to Mr. VASAIVALA at the above address between 6 and 7 p.m.
2877

LOST.

LOST or STOLEN from a godown in Frere Road, 2 small bales of Carpets. A reward of Rs. 50 will be given to any person giving information of their whereabouts. Apply D. S. M. c/o Cox's Shipping Agency, Ltd., Bombay. 2900

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED AT ONCE—Experienced SHORTHAND TYPIST. Good salary to capable man. Apply ARMY & NAVY STORES. 2852

WANTED Influential CANVASSORS of advertisements for a leading monthly and weekly. Apply Box No. 893, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2878

WANTED.—An INDIAN LADY DOCTOR, knowing Gujarati or Marathi for Lad-Medical Hall from 8 to 10 a.m. Apply to HIRALAL R. MUNIM, at 17, Cavel, Dadi Agiary Lane, Kalbadevi. 2886

WANTED—A competent PROOF READER for a daily newspaper. None need apply who has not had considerable experience in the working of a daily Newspaper prese. Apply to Box No. 490, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chroniele." 2887

WANTED—A dozen men ACCUSTOMED to heavy machinery and electricity plant erection work. Only first class well trained, experienced and steady applicants will receive consideration. Pay according to abilities. Apply Box No. 869, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2887

WANTED.—Female Hospital ASSISTANT for Lady Dufferin Hospital, Alwar. Pay Rs. 60 p.m., free quarters or house rent in lieu thereof not exceeding Rs. 10 p.m. Apply with copies of testimonials to the STATE SURGEON Alwar. Private practice allowed. 2760

WANTED—A competent ENQUIRY and DESPATCH CLERK for a first class Hotel in Bombay. Only those having previous experience should apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 878 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2724

WANTED a B.E. or an L.C.E. as an apprentice to be trained up for Manager's work in the Swadeshi Mills at Kurla. Five years' agreement. Apply with copies of testimonials to Messrs. TATA SONS, Ltd., Agents, The Swadeshi Mills Co., Ltd., Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 2788

LIFE INSURANCE.—ACCOUNTANT required immediately. Must be thoroughly competent and have actuarial and valuation experience. Applications with copies of testimonials will be treated in strict confidence. Apply Box No. 893, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2864

WANTED—GUJARATI GRADUATES especially in Science and double graduates over 30 preferably ladies knowing Gujarati as professors in Women's College first year class at Ahmedabad to be affiliated to the Indian Women's University, Poona. Apply immediately with terms and testimonials to the SECRETARIES, Gujarat Kelavan Mandal, Ahmedabad. 2855

WANTED—A duly qualified FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON, for the Sai Bai Mote Female Hospital, Shegaon. Pay Rs. 100. Free quarters. Apply with copies of testimonials, mentioning qualifications and experience to HONORARY SECRETARY, Sai Bai Mote Female Hospital Committee, Shegaon, Berar. 2817

WANTED.—A MANAGER for the Rajputana Swadeshi Stores, Ld., Ajmer, floated with a capital of Five lacs. Salar Rs. 100 to 150 according to qualifications. None need apply without previous experience in Swadeshi business. Apply, stating age, educational qualifications and experience to The MANAGING DIRECTOR, The Rajputana Swadeshi Stores Co., Ltd., Ajmer. 2863

WANTED—A well experienced 2nd class MECHANICAL ENGINEER, who has thorough knowledge of Trip Gear engines Freezing and Ice Factory or ammonia system. Pay from Rs. 180 to Rs. 200 according to qualifications. Please state your monthly salary, age and within how much period the applicant shall be able to join. The applications to be received before the 1st of August, 1920, on the following address SWAMADAS ISARDAS Sukkur Sind 2624

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A GRADUATE for Esplanade High School. Apply personally to the PRINCIPAL. 2896

WANTED—Expert MOTOR TURNER good salary. Apply personally to N. S. GUNMAKER, Corner of Grant Road. 2892

WANTED A full time qualified DRAWING-MASTER for Esplanade High School. Apply personally to the PRINCIPAL. 2897

JUNIOR INSPECTOR WANTED at once, must be steady and energetic. Apply in person to the BRANCH MANAGER, Army and Navy Stores. 289-

WANTED—A CIVIL SURGEON for the Civil Hospital Khairpur Mir's. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to the WAZIR KHAIRPUR STATE. 2906

WANTED—A competent ENGINEER, possessing 2nd Class Bombay Certificate for Press and Gin Factory in C. P. Apply to VOLKART BROS, 1 Rampart Row, Bombay. 2902

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—One experienced MECHANIC and SALESMAN for Typwriters. Apply with testimonials stating terms to Box No. 894, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2879

WANTED a competent OVERSEER or MISTRY to supervise building work. Apply to the MANAGER, Svadeshi Mills, Kurla (Thana District). 2789

SITUATION WANTED.

SGT., expect discharge few days, REQUIRES EMPLOYMENT any capacity, not afraid of work. Good references. France and Mesopotamia. Married. Smart, active and physically fit. Starting pay Rs. 160 per mensem. Knows Bombay well. Late P.W.D. and Bombay City Police. 2883

YOUNG Gujrati Hindu of respectable family possessing many years experience of Banking and Mercantile lines, desire lucrative Billet in some well established Indian or European House or Bank or willing to join firm of Stock or Gunny Brokers at Calcutta or Bombay. Also can accompany Hindu Shethia to Europe. Please write to Box No. 111, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2227

WANTED.

WANTED—10 to 20 H.-P. OIL ENGINE, suitable for driving Stone Crusher. Quotation and particulars to Box No. 900, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2913

WANTED—JAW CRUSHER, suitable for crushing stone through 2½ in. ring, also circular screen 2½in. to 1in. to ¼in. Quotation and particulars to Box No. 899, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2912

WANTED—400 yard of 2 ft. light gauge, portable rails and sleepers. Two left and right hand points and crossings, 12 Turntables, twenty each ½—¾ or 1 yard side and end tipping trucks. Quotations and particulars to Box No. 901, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2914

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—An English make MOTOR CAR. Apply the TERRA COMMERCIAL AGENCY, Bombay No. 7. 2895

4,000 to 5,000 square feet office accommodation required by European Engineering Firm, September or October. Apply Box No 884, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2370

A well known going concern in a Punjab Cantt. is FOR SALE. Dealers in wines, stores and general merchandise. Bar room and auction Furniture Hire alone bringing nearly 6000 a year. Only bona fide purchasers should apply to WYNDHAM LLOYD & CO., LD., 72, Apollo Street, between 2 and 5 p.m. in week days. 2839

FOR SALE—One grinding machine for sugar and spices, one country opener for ginning purpose and one W. Iron chimney 40ft. in length, and thickness of plate ¼in. and 3/16in. respectively in the cast iron foundation plate. Apply SWAMADAS ISARDAS, Sukkur, Sind. 2025

TO BE LET.

BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED BUNGALOW for Princes and Nobles with Tennis, at Nepean Sea Road. Can also be preferred by European and Japanese firms and Princes. Apply MADHAVDAS GOCULDAS, Dadi Seth Estate, Plot No. 6, Chowpatti. 2786

TO BE LET—One BUNGALOW with Stable, situated at Chandniwadi, Bhandarwada Road, Dadar (New Caddel Road). Apply to NANALAL MANCHHARAM, 1st Carpenter Street, Bombay No. 4. 2908

TO LET TO LET—3 large SHEDS just fit for Motor works, iron works, or any other factory situate at De DeLisle road next to the Municipal Water Works office known as "Makba Stables". Write to Mr. A. H. YACOOB, 172, Chukla Street, or meet personally from 11 to 12 (St.T.), on the above land. 2840

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SHELL PETROL.

THE authorised retail rate in Bombay is Rs. 1/11/- per gallon from all Dealers. This rate has been in force from 19/2/1920 and will continue to be in force until further notice. Motorists who are charged or asked to pay more than the authorised retail rate for SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT should give full particulars to

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA) LTD.,
P. O. Box. 198 Ballard Road, Bombay.
2834

STOCKS ARRIVED

of PORTLAND "HAND BRAND" CEMENT Apply for prices, etc., to the Importers
B. SITARAM & SON,
Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.
2869

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

CONTRACTORS for quarrying trap stone and laying masonry for Andhra Dam. Handsome rates. Good climate. Please communicate with the undersigned.

E. BROOK FOX.
Superintending Engineer,
Andhra Valley Power Supply Co.,
Post O. THOKARWADI, Poona District.
2707

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

NOTICE

RUNNING OF RESTAURANT CARS ON THE PUNJAB MAIL TRAINS.

ON and from THURSDAY, the 15th July 1920, the running of Restaurant Cars on Nos. 1 Up and 2 Down Punjab Mail trains will be discontinued between Tundla Aligarh and the Restaurant Car, in consequence, will be detached from the Up Punjab Mail at Tundla and will there be attached to the Down Punjab Mail.

By Order,
P. C. SHERIDAN,
General Traffic Manager.

No. 68.
CALCUTTA, the 14th July, 1920.
2618

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY
(Incorporated in England).

POONA RACES.

SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAINS will run between Victoria Terminus and Poona on 31st July, 7th, 14th, 21st, 25th and 28th August, 1st, 4th, 9th, 11th, 18th, 23rd, and 25th September, 2nd, and 9th October 1920 for the Poona Races

Two special trains will run on each date i.e. one for first and the other for second class passengers, on no account will a third train be run.

For full particulars, see poster notice at stations on this Railway or apply to the Station Superintendent, Victoria Terminus or to the undersigned.

W. ALEXANDER,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 22nd July, 1920.
2751

MOTOR EMPORIUM LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as declared at the Ordinary General Meeting held on 21st July 1920, a Dividend for 11 months ending 31st March 1920, at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, free of Income Tax, will be paid from Monday, the 16th August, 1920, between the hours of 11-30 a.m. and 4 p.m. (S. T.) on week-days and 11-30 a.m. and 2 p.m. (S. T.) on SATURDAYS, at the Company's Office at "Tankerville", Gowalia Tank Road, Grant Road, Bombay, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on 14th July 1920.

N.B.—Dividend Warrants will be posted in due course to the registered addresses of shareholders. Change of address, if any, should be notified without delay.

By order of the Board,
S. R. LALKAKA & Co.,
Managing Agents.
22nd July, 1920. 2828

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay on the 31st day of July, 1920, at 12 noon (S.T.), when the subjoined resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions.

RESOLUTIONS.

(1) That are. 14 be and the same is hereby cancelled.
(2) That the following proviso be added to article 121 viz. "Provided always that the seal of the Company may be affixed to certificates of title to shares in the presence of a director or an assistant director and signed by a director or an assistant director and countersigned by the Agents or some other person appointed by the directors."
(3) That art. 86 be amended by substituting the word "sixteen" for the word "twelve".
(4) That the following article shall be inserted after article 89, viz.
"89a. A director who is out of Bombay or is about to go out of Bombay may with the approval of the Directors appoint any person to be an alternate director during his absence from Bombay and such appointment shall have effect and such appointee whilst he holds office as an alternate director shall be entitled to notice of meetings of directors and to attend and vote thereat accordingly but he shall not require any qualification and he shall ipsofacto vacate office if and when the appointor returns to Bombay or vacates office as a director or removes the appointee from office and any appointment and removal under this clause shall be effected by notice in writing under the hand of the Director making the same."
(5) That the following Article shall be inserted after Article 115, viz:—
"115a. The Directors may from time to time and at any time appoint any other persons to be assistant directors of the Company and may define limit and restrict their powers authorities and discretions and may fix and determine their remuneration duties immunities and qualifications and may remove any directors so appointed. Such assistant directors shall not be required to hold any qualifications."
(6) That the time for completing and having ready for delivery the Share Certificates in the capital of the Company be and the same is hereby extended to the 31st day of December 1920.

Should the above resolution or any of them be passed by the requisite majority the same will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions or a special resolution to a further Extraordinary General Meeting which will be held on the 17th day of August, 1920 at the same time and place.

By order of the Board,
(Sd.) NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
2825

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE PIONEER MAGNESIA WORKS of AHMEDABAD and KHARAGHODA beg to announce that they have now opened their own Office at Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, and will be pleased to attend to all inquiries regarding their Kharaghada MAGNEZIUM CHLORIDE. Immediate deliveries can be given from ready stocks in Bombay. 2856

Bombay 26th July, 1920.

THE INDIAN STANDARD WAGON COMPANY, LIMITED.

ORDINARY SHARES.

4TH AND FINAL CALL OF RS. 10 PER SHARE ON 40,000 ORDINARY SHARES OF RS. 100 PER SHARE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above Call has been made by Resolution of the Board of Directors and is payable on or before 15th August, 1920, and the Holders of the said Shares are required within the date to forward remittance in payment to the office of the Company at 7, Hastings Street, Calcutta, along with Scrip for endorsement.

By Order of the Board,
BURN & CO.,
Managing Agents.
7 Hastings Street, CALCUTTA,
June 30th, 1920. 211

THE INDIAN IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, LTD.

NEW ISSUE.

1ST CALL OF RS. 25 PER SHARE ON 1,50,000 SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above Call has been made by resolution of the Board of Directors and is payable on or before the 1st August, 1920, and the holders on the said shares are required within due date to forward remittance in payment to the office of the Company at No. 7, Hastings Street, Calcutta, along with scrip for endorsement.

By order of the Board,
BURN & CO.,
Managing Agents.
7, Hastings Street, Calcutta.
June 15th, 1920. 1901

THE INDIAN IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, LTD.

OLD ISSUE.

4TH AND FINAL CALL OF RS. 15 PER SHARE ON 1,40,000 SHARES OF RS. 100 PER SHARE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above call has been made by resolution on the Board of Directors and is payable on or before the 1st August, 1920, and the holders in the said Shares are required within due date to forward remittance in payment to the Office of the Company at 7, Hastings Street, Calcutta, along with scrip for endorsement.

By Order of the Board,
BURN & CO.,
Managing Agents.
7, Hastings Street, Calcutta.
June 15th, 1920. 1900

BANK OF BOMBAY.

ADVANCES AGAINST GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

5 PER. CENT. TEN YEAR BONDS AND 5 PER CENT. LOAN 1945-55.

THE BANK is prepared to give advances to approved constituents who wish to subscribe to the above on the following terms until further notice:—

6% TEN YEAR BONDS.

(1) The Bank will advance 95 per cent. of the amount applied for, the Borrower paying the remaining 5 per cent. at the time application is made.

(2) The Borrower must undertake to repay the advance by monthly instalments of not less than 4 per cent. Thus if a borrower applies for Rs. 10,000 of Bonds he will require to make an intial payment of Rs. 500 and regular monthly payments of Rs. 400 for 23 months and payment of Rs. 300 on the 24th month.

(3) The rate of interest to be charged on the advance will be 5½ per cent.

5% LOAN 1945/1955.

(4) The Bank will advance 90 per cent. of the amount applied for the Borrower paying the remaining 5 per cent. at the time application is made.

(5) The Borrower must undertake to repay the advance by monthly instalments of not less than 4 per cent. Thus if a Borrower applies for Rs. 10,000 of Loan he will require to make an initial payment of Rs. 500 and regular monthly instalments of Rs. 400 for 22 months and a payment of Rs. 200 on the 23rd month.

(6) The rate of interest to be charged on the advance will be 5 per cent.

(7) Borrowers are at full liberty to repay advances more rapidly than is indicated above.

(8) In the event of a Borrower failing to pay any monthly instalment the Bank reserves to itself the right to demand payment of the advance and on failure by the borrower to make such repayment, to sell the securities. Should the Bank decide not to exercise these rights, interest will be charged at Bank rate on the balnce of the advance outstanding with a minimum of 6 per cent in the case of Ten Year Bonds and 5 per cent. in the case of 5 per cent. Loan.

(9) The Scrip will be held by the Bank as security for the advance. Borrowers must keep with the Bank, at all times, sufficient security to cover the amount advanced plus a 5 per cent. margin.

R. A. DON,
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.
Bank of Bombay,
Bombay, 5th July, 1920
2826

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

A 1ST CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER to take charge of the Sholapur Water Works on Rs. 200 p. m. rising to Rs. 250. Men of previous experience of Water Works will be given preference.

S. V. BAPAT,
Chief Officer,
Sholapur Municipality.
Sholapur Municipal Office.
27th July, 1920.
2910

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "ABYDOS", having arrived from Calicut and Cochin Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful conditions unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged.

For and on behalf of
The Indian and Peninsular Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.,
PADAMSHINH NARSHIBHAI,
Director.
2916A

THE BHARAT SPG. & WVG. CO., LTD.

FIRST CALL OF RS. 50 PER SHARE ON 16000 SHARES OF RS. 250 EACH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above call has been made by resolution of the Board of Directors' Meeting held on 21st July, 1920, and is payable on or before the 1st September 1920 and the Holders of the said shares are required within due date to make payments at the Office of the Company No. 9, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

By order of the Board,
PURSHOTAM GOVINDJI & Co.,
Managing Agents.
Dated 29th July 1920.

NOTICE.

WANTED—A TEMPORARY ELECTRICIAN and MECHANIC for the Engineering Laboratory, College of Engineering, Poona, Rs. 80—4—100. The appointment will be for about 5 months for the present, but it may continue longer.

Applicants who must have had practical experience of running electrical machinery (both D.A. and A.C.) must apply giving full particulars of their training and experience and attaching copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) before 31st instant.

R. S. CREE BROWN,
Ag. Principal.
College of Engineering.
Poona, 26th July, 1920.
2909

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913
and
THE EASTERN INVESTMENT OF COMMERCE, LTD.

(In liquidation).

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the CREDITORS of the above Company are required on or before TUESDAY, the 10th proximo to send their names and addresses together with particulars of the debts, and the names and addresses of their Attorneys, if any, to the undersigned, and if so required by notice in writing, in person or by their Attorneys to come in and prove their said debts at such time as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

M. S. KRISHNASWAMI,
(Liquidator).
2891

THE CHINA MILLS, LTD.

PERSONS desiring of purchasing the land buildings and machinery of the Company (30,925 square yards of land at Sewree and 46,000 spindles) are requested to communicate with Messrs. P. A. HORMASJEE & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of the Company at Nos. 2-6, Forbes Street, Rampart Row, Fort, and to submit their offers if any to them on or before the 2nd August.

Dated this 14th day of July, 1920.

By Order of the Board,
P. A. HORMASJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
2835 China Mills, Limited.

TO MEDICAL PROFESSION. NOVOCAIN

NOW

AVAILABLE.

THE ORIGINAL NON-IRRITANT LOCAL ANAESTHETIC. Does not contain Cocaine. Six to seven times less Toxic. Safest and most reliable Local Anaesthetic. Gold Medal International Congress of Medicine, 1913.

Prices and literature on application.

Manufactured by:

Messrs. SACCHARIN CORPORATION, Ltd., (London).

Sole Agents India, Burma and Ceylon:—
Messrs. F. RUTTONSHAW & CO.,
Oak Lane, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that our two shops, carrying on business under the name of THAKAR G. MAWJI and THAKAR LAXMIDASS GORDHANDASS, in Sancha Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, having been burnt in the recent fire, all the business in connection therewith is now being transacted at the Morarji Gokaldass Market, Radha Gully, Shops Nos. 161-162.

GORDHANDASS MAWJI TELLY.
Bombay 27-7-20
2881

LOST.

A BUNDLE OF PLANS wrapped in cartridge paper, containing 6 Tracings and one pencil plan of the Bhuleshwar Cloth Market and a Tracing Plan of Messrs. N. Powell & Co.'s Factory and some other papers left in the Tramcar No. 5, from Belassis Road between Whiteaway Laidlaw and Museum on MONDAY, the 26th instant at about 1-15 p.m. Person having got the above bundle is requested to kindly return the same to the undersigned, who will be glad to pay the carriage charges therefor.

Messrs. TARAPORVALA & BHAROOCHA,
Architects, Engineers & Surveyors,
Pitit Building.
2901 7-10, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

THE FIRST TERM of the next Session commences on MONDAY, the 2nd August, 1920. Students who desire to enter the College should present themselves on that date at 10-0 a.m.

Fourteen scholarships (value Rs. 15 per mensem) will be awarded to students who have passed either the Matriculation, School Final, School Leaving Certificate or Government Service Examination. Residents of the Bombay Presidency are alone eligible. Those wishing to obtain scholarships must present themselves at the College on August 2nd and should enter their names as candidates as soon as possible.

Paying students unless qualified as above are required to pass the College Entrance Test held at the College on August 2nd and the following days.

All candidates must pass an examination in physical fitness held at the College on August 2nd and the following days and must produce certificates of moral character.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

THE PRINCIPAL,
Bombay Veterinary College.
Parel, Bombay, 11th May, 1920.
949

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. TAKERSEY RUNSY has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from Bai COOVERBAI, wife of Dewaji Cullianji. All persons having any claims to the said property by way of inheritance, gift, lease, lien, maintenance, Mortgage, charge, sale or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof. All other claims, if any, which are not so received will be considered as null, void and waived and the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari leasehold land or ground together with the messuage tanement or building if any standing thereon situate, lying and being at Falkland Road, 7th Cross Lane, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 79 square yards or thereabouts and entered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue under New Survey No. 5557 and in those of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No 2273, Street No. 2 and bounded on the East by a Stable of Haji Usman Haji Dawood on the West by Fazandari passage, on the North by the property of Nanabhai Dadaji and on the South by the property of Bibyan Abdul Kader and are held under a lease dated 3-7-1906 and made between Bomanji Shapurji Chothia of the one part and Yessobai Dhuree of the other part for the term of 99 years from 3-7-1906.

Dated this 28th day of July, 1920.

KANGA AND SAYAIN,
Allice Building Hornby Road, Bombay.
2904

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. DHIRAJLAL VANDRAWANDAS has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having, or claiming any estate or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, lien, trust, gift, bequest, inheritance, lease, possession, or otherwise howsoever is hreby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collecto rof Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel o fland or ground said to contain 702 square yards but which on measurement is found to contain 683 square yards or thereabouts being a portion of the land demised originally to Ruttonjis Bhikhaji Karanjawalla by the Indenture of Lease, dated 8th day of October, 1888, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the East side of Tardeo Road without the Fort in the Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other place of Anjir Baug under Old Nos. 54, 55, 104 151, New Nos. 13555 13654 13655, 13891, 13829, 13893 and 13895. Old Survey Nos. 201, 202, 203, 204 205 206 and 207 and New Survey No. 7049 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Dhirailal Laxmidas, on or towards the West by the Tardeo Road on or towards the North by a private road and beyond that by the property of Rustomji Dadabhai and on or towards the South by a private road and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3688 (12C) 13 and Street No. 21 CB.

SURVEYOR & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
Dated this 27th day of July, 1920.
2911

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LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. MFMON HAJI REHIMTULLA HAJI has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from Mr. HASSAN ALLY ALI MAHOMED. All persons having any claim to the said property by way of inheritance, gift, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, charge, sale, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof. All other claims, if any, which are not so received will be considered as null, void and waived and the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazindari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or building, if any, standing thereon situate, lying and being at Matarpakhady Road in the City and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 250 to 275 square yards or thereabouts and entered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3695 and in those of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 5865, Street No. 62 and bounded on the South and East by Matarpakhady Road, on the West by the property of Michallo DeSouza and on the North by the Fazindari land owned by John Marian Lopez.

Dated this 27th day of July, 1920.

KANGA & SAYANI,
Purchasers Attorneys.

Alice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. 2907

NOTICE.

RE. SALE OF CHAMPA GULLY PROPERTY.

WITH REFERENCE to the advertisement appearing in your issue for sale by Public Auction of one-half share in Champa Gully property of Mr. Rustomji Ardeshir Cooper through Messrs. J. S. Mody and Co., Auctioneers alleging it to be on account and at the risk of our client, Mr. NAGARDAS JUTHABHAI MEHTA, we are instructed to state that the agreement referred to therein was cancelled by the parties and a new draft was prepared in its place which draft however Mr. Rustomji Ardeshir Cooper has not returned. Our client Mr. Nagardas is therefore not in any way responsible in respect of the said Champa Gully property and the sale will be entirely at the risk of the said Mr. Cooper.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN.
Attorneys for Mr. Nagardas Juthabhai Mehta.

Bombay, 28th July, 1920. 2915

INCOMETAX AND SUPER TAX

Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR

Public Accountant,
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON,

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, July 28.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 430 for Fully Good Broach July-August fluctuated between Rs. 429½ and Rs. 431½, and at about 3 p.m., the quotation was Rs. 429½. The bazaar closed at Rs. 430. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 430, advanced to Rs. 431, and closed at Rs. 430½.

Ready cotton is steady with rather more enquiry.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, July 28.

REPORT.

Bar Gold Ready Rs. 22-9.
Bar Silver Ready Rs. 104.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1-10 7-8.
D. D. on London 1-10 15-16.
3 Mst D/a 1-11 3-8.
D. D. on Paris 438 francs.
3 Mst D/a 503 francs.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 145.
6 D/st D/p Rs. 133.
American Cross Rate 3.79 dollars.
Paris Cross Rate 48.30 francs.
London Silver spot D 56/10.
London Silver Forward D. 62/2.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 90.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22 98-8.
4 per cent. Senversion Loan 81.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent. Paper 59.
4 per cent. Municipal Long dated 65.
4 per cent. Municipal Short dated 90.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 66.
4 per cent. Short dated 66.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Long dated 65.
dated 65.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bengal ... ... 5 per cent.
Bank of Bombay ... ... 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras K ... 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was quite firm with more buyers for forward.

The following are the closing quotations of the Bombay Stock Exchange.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2,650; Pombay Cotton 1,276n., Lombay Dyeing 3,270; Bradbury 780; Century 1,275; Central India, 5,435; Colaba Land 3,250; Coorla 265 oxd.; Crescent 670; Currimbhoy 1,315; David 1,795; Ed. Sassoon 680; Fazulbhoy 1,825; Finlay 1,385; Ind. Bleaching 245; Ind. Majwa 660; Kastoorchand 2,400; Knattao 890; Kohinoor 3,950; Madhavrao Sid. 410; Mathurdas 1,350; M. Petit 5,150; Meyer Sassoon 410; Morarji 6,100; New Great 1,130; Ommanji 442½; Sholapur 1,500; Simplex 920; Standard 3,250; Swadeshi 5,560; Tata Mill 2,450; Vishnu Cotton 1,800.

RAILWAYS.

Ahd. Dholka 104; Ahd. Prantij 555; Amritsar Patti 93; Cen. Pro. Ry 91; Guzerat Ry. xd. Hoshiarpur 67; Mandhara Bhon 60; Sura Sarajgunj 67xd.; Sialkote 70xd.; Sindh Ry. 125xd.; Upper Sinr 82xd.; Tapti Valley 589.

MISCELLANEOUS

Andhra Valley 920; Alcock 880; B. Burma ; B. Burma N. I 265 pr. Bt. Burma Pet B. Tramway 985; Bundi Cement 47; Katni Ry. 270n.; Katni Defd. 1,450n; Tata Iron Ry. 162½; Tata Iron Defd. 942½; Tata Hydro : 5; Tata Oil 330; Tata Bank 43; Scindia 3½pr.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p.m.; also a Special Meeting to consider the legality of the Commissioner's claim write a minute, 4-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, July 30.

Bombay Medical Union Meeting, 7-30 p.m.
Association Football: Bombay Gymkhana v. attached section, Oval 6 p.m.
The Director of Information writes to say:—

RLY MAIL TIMINGS.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily, standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Bombay. Arr H.M	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail..	17.00	13.00
Calcutta Mail (via Jubulpore)	13.15	21.00
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpore).. ..	8.00	13.30
Madras Mail..	8.40	21.15
Poona Mail	11.30	14.45
Poona Express	19.40	7.55
Delhi and Lucknow Express.. ..	9.00	21.30

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily with effect from Thursday, the 1st July 1920 standard time is given in all cases:—

	Bombay. Arr H.M.	Dep H.M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	14.00	15.00
*Gujarat Mail	11.10	20 20
Kathiawar Express..	7.50	20.45
East Passenger	21.30	7 20

***The Up Gujarat Mail will continue to stop at Grant Road, but the Down Gujarat Mail will not stop there.**

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE.

The London New York cross rate on the 27th instant was 379.

"BUILD YOUR SWEET HOME."

A lecture by Mr. M. M. Joseph at the Bombay Zionist Association Hall on "Build Your Home" will be delivered on Saturday (July 31) at 5 p.m.

CABLE TRANSIT TIMES.

The General Superintendent Eastern Telegraph Co., Ltd., Bombay notifies the following transit times on cablegrams.

Bombay to London:—Full rates 16½ hours.
London to Bombay:—Full rates 20½ hours.

RAHNOOMAI MAZDEEASNI SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Sabha Prof. P. a Wadia, M.A., will deliver a public address to-day at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the Bengali Girls' School Hall, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, on Zoroastrian Ritual; what we should think about it and what we should think.

DAIVADNYA DEBATING SOCIETY.

The Twenty Second Annual General Meeting of the Society was held on last Sunday evening in the Hall of the S. L. and S. C. Society's Shankershet School for Girls' Mr. B. N. Vagal presiding.

PARSI CENTRAL ASSOCIATION CO-OPERATIAE HOUSING SOCIETY.

A special General Meeting of the members of the above Society will be held at the Sir J. J. P. B. Institute in Saturday the 7th August at 6-15 p.m. to consider certain items and to pass such resolutions in respect of each items as to the General Meeting might seem proper:—

ARYAN EXCELSIOR LEAGUE.

Prof. B. B. Hagarkar will deliver a public lecture on "Poetry and the study of Poetry" (with special reference to the Elizabethen Period) on Saturday, next at 5 p.m. at Girgaum Gujarathi Boys' School, near Prarthana Samaj. Special seats will be kept for ladies.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE STUDENTS' UNION

Under the auspices of the Sydenham College Students' Union, Prof. S. R. Davar bar-at-law will deliver a lecture on "The High Cost of Living" to-morrow at 6 p.m. in the premises of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Hornby Road, Bombay.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The total mortality in the city of Bombay on Tuesday was 114 as against 163 on the corresponding day of last year and 86 year before last. There was 1 death from cholera, 1 attack from plague and 2 attacks and 3 deaths from influenza and pneumonia.

EXCELSIOR'

Have you seen "Around the Town" at the Excelsior Theatre? There are just two more nights in which it may be seen. "Around the Town" appeals to so many people. This week, for instance, close up views are given of the famous young English billiard player, Tom Newman, giving a delightful exhibition of shots, both fancy and otherwise. It is a film which all billiard players should see, for the shots may be followed with ease. Another instalment of the film, "The Four Shadows," is a big attraction on the current programme, and then there is the engagement of "The Dollars," which is now nearing its conclusion. "The Dollars" are a smart couple—there can be no doubt of that and there is merit as well as originality about their turn this week.

Next week the Excelsior is to be a vaudeville house principally, for the whole of the programme with the exception of one episode of "The Four Shadows" is to be given over to vaudeville, a new engagement being that of "The Dorrios Duo," a couple of young and attractive dancers from the Rumanian Opera House.

The final of Calcutta Challenge Football Shield Competition which was declared to be a charity mat h realized a record collection of Rs. 11,510.

Mr. Hajee Oosman Sait, Secretary of the Bangalore Khilafat Fund has remitted this day a sum of Rs. 15,000 on behalf of the Muslims of Bangalore to the President of the Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay. the total amount remitted up-to-date from Bangalore being Rs. 25,000.

HIGH COURT

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSION

INSPECTOR DYER ON TRIAL.

(Before Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and a special Jury).

The trial of Inspector Dyer of the Bombay City Police on the charge of beating Shaikh Imam Shaikh Banan, a Mahomedan Mistry aged 50 with a view to extort a confession from him was continued before his Lordship and a special jury composed of six Europeans and three Indians.

Mr. R. J. Mody appeared for the Prosecution.

Mr. Binning and Mr. Azad defended the accused.

The full facts alleged by the prosecution appeared in the "Chronicle" yesterday.

The complainant gave evidence in support of the prosecution story and to corroborate him three other eye-witnesses namely Yellu Laxman, Mohidin Imam and Nama Santoo also gave evidence. All these three witnesses were employed on the works at Kennedy Sea Face and the complainant and Mohidin Imam and Yellu Laxman were all taken to the Esplanade Police station at 8 p.m. on 11th March. They all waited there till 1 a.m. when the accused came and questioned them calling each of them one by one in the room. The three witnesses stated that they were outside the room in which the accused and complainant were and after the complainant being taken inside the room, they saw him being beaten by the accused with a stick and crying and afterwards they saw him (complainant) being carried by the Police.

The other witnesses were Anwar Haq and Mahomed Anwar Haq, both employed at the Kennedy Sea Face works. Both of them stated that the complainant complained to them of the beating by the accused and of pain on his left side. Both witnesses who were father and son, stated that next morning on the 12th instant the complainant was taken to Dr. Rege in Girgaon in a victoria. On the way they met Sohoni, so the father got down and Sohoni and the son went with the complainant to the doctor.

Superintendent Sykes and Shaikh Abdul Kareem Shaikh Kassam Sub-Inspector of Police were also examined yesterday.

The case is proceeding.

EXPLOSION ON PILGRIM SHIP.

13 PERSONS BURNT: TWO KILLED.

Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, touching the death of Yusufalli Hassanally, aged about 40. It would appear that the pilgrim ship "Akbar" which left Bombay harbour with 1,167 pilgrims on board on the 20th instant, had to put back into the harbour on Tuesday owing to an explosion, followed by a fire in No. 2 hold, whilst she was proceeding on her voyage to Jeddah. In all thirteen of the pilgrims were burnt, one of whom died next day and was buried at sea. One more died at 1-30 p.m. on Tuesday whose name was Yusufalli Hassanally. His body was removed to the morgue.

Captain E. W. Courtenay, master of the s.s. "Akbar" said the vessel with 1,167 pilgrims, including the deceased, left Bombay on the 20th July. On the night of the 24th instant, at nine o'clock an explosion occurred in No. 2 hatch of the steamer. The twin deck and on top deck hatches had been blown up. The Chief Officer and officer of the watch went to the scene of the occurrence, and found that several of the pilgrims had been injured. They were removed to the the ship's hospital where they were treated by the ship's doctor. They were thirteen in all. One pilgrim died next day and was buried at sea. The deceased, who was also burnt died in Bombay harbour the ship having returned on account of the fire on board. He died at 1-30 a.m. yesterday. The Harbour Master was informed. The Water Police came on board ta 7 a.m., and took the statement of those concerned. The fire commenced in the coal in No. 2 lower hold and was due to spontaneous combustion.

The coal was stored on the 5th June as ballast, and cargo on top on the 26th June. Nothing had occurred in the meantime to indicate spontaneous combusion. After the cargo had been put down the hold was battened and no one had access to it. No smoking was allowed while the cargo had been put down. The usual precautions had been taken. The coal was covered with matting before the cargo was put in. The pilgrims were on the deck under which the explosion had occurred. The hatch was broken, and the flames rushing through burnt some of the pilgrims.

Mr. Charles Boland, Chief Officer of the s.s. "Akbar" said about 9 p.m. on the 24th July an explosion took place in No. 2 lower hold of the steamer, blowing up the hatch and the ladder of the decks. Witness went down to see what had happened. A part of the hatch had been burnt and some of the pilgrims had been covered by debris. Witness got three of them taken out. About thirteen pilgrims were burnt. One died and was buried at sea on the 25th July. The explosion was due to bad coal which was being used as ballast. Over this was a covering of matting and on this cargo was placed. The hatch was then battened down.

Dr. William Fratel, medical officer on board said the deceased had extensive burns. He was conscious and spoke. He did not blame any one for his burns. Witness applied the usual remedies but the patient died at 2-45 a.m. on the 27th July. There were still serious cases on board awaiting removal to the hospital.

The jury returned a verdict that the death was caused by burns resulting from a fire on board the s.s. "Akbar" due to coal gas.

ISLAM VOLUNTEER CORPS

A meeting of the Islam Volunteer Corps was held last night at the Islam Volunteer Corps Office, under the presidentship of the Seth Joosab H. A. Haji Cassum Agboatwalla, when the following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

(1) "This meeting of the Islam Volunteer Corps cordially thanks the Great Allah for saving the lives of our beloved leaders Maulana Shaukat Ali, Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Kitchlew and Shrimati Sharladevi Chandrani from a fatal accident while proceeding to Jhelum."

(2) "This meeting of the I. V. Corps has heard with extreme regret the sad news of the serious illness of the Indian Patriot Lokamanya Tilak and offers sincere and heartfelt prayer to the Almighty for his speedy recovery and long life."

The Gazette of India of July 10 says Dr. Jacob Fzekiel of Bombay is permitted to retain the rank of Captain on relinquishing his temporary commission in the Indian Medical Service.

3RD KHILAFAT DAY.

VIGOROUS PREPARATIONS.

Mr. Ahmed Haji Siddick Khatri, Hon. Secretary, Khilafat Committee, Bombay writes:

Vigorous efforts are being made in Bombay for inaugurating the Khilafat Day. Public meetings are going to be held in support of the non-co-operation movement and volunteers are at work. The Non-Co-operation Committee published posters and despatched them to all parts of India till the 21st but handbills could not be sent earlier than the 26th owing to unexpected external interference. Nevertheless, letters in response to the Committee's appeal are pouring in and it is confidently hoped that the third Khilafat Day will be observed peacefully throughout India.

Owing to a mistake the "Vakil," Amritsar, published that Mr. Mohamedali was soon returning to India and this has created misunderstanding. I, however, take the opportunity to contradict this news and declare that no such information has been received from Mr. Mohamedali. In fact, he is not coming to India, but going to Rome, on his mission.

MR. TILAK'S RECOVERY FAST SUGGESTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Please give me a space in your esteemed paper, for the following lines:—

"I propose that all Indians irrespective of caste and creed, should fix a day, as early as possible, to keep fast the whole day and to offer prayers in all the temples and Mosques for the immediate recovery of our beloved leader, Lokmanya Tilak, who is seriously ill at present, I earnestly hope that the matter will be taken up by our leaders all over the country."—Yours, etc.

INDIAN.

MANDVI WARD ELECTION.

THREE CANDIDATES.

The following three candidates are nominated for election to fill up a casual vacancy in the Mandvi Ward:—

1. Jafarbhai Abdulbhai Lalji. 2. Mr. Husenali Kasambhai. 3. Dr. Punsi Hirji Meistere.

The poll will be taken on Monday the 2nd August from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. (B. T.) in booths to be erected on the Maidan opposite the Municipal offices on Cruchshank Road.

HOSPITAL EXTENSION IN BOMBAY.

WHAT GOVT. IS DOING.

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

In the midst of its other and multifarious activities in the public interest throughout the Presidency, the Government of His Excellency, Sir George Lloyd, certainly cannot be said to have neglected the vital question of hospital accommodation, medical research, children's welfare, and the health of the community. A Committee appointed by Government to enquire into and report upon the question of additional medical accommodation in the Island of Bombay has submitted recommendations

(1) To extend the Sir J. J. Hospital from an hospital of about 300 beds to one of 1,020 beds.

(2) To establish a Children's Hospital on a suitable site in order to secure for the children of all communities the full benefit of the most modern methods of treatment, including the latest appliances, systems of exercises, orthopaedic facilities, etc., etc.

The Government has already acquired additional land adjoining the Sir J. J. Hospital and Grant Medical College Estate for giving effect to the Committee's first proposal, and has called for plans and estimates. These are in course of preparation. The erection of a new and up-to-date Out-Patients Department has already been started.

It has not yet been possible to allot a site for the second proposal, but it is considered likely that an institution of the kind may take the form of a memorial of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

In addition to the above, the Government contemplates the establishment of a Dental School and infirmary, and an hospital of about 100 beds will be an adjunct of the proposed School of Tropical Medicine in Parel.

As regards Infectious diseases, arrangements are in progress for acording more suitable accommodation than already exists for Europeans and Anglo-Indians.

It is hoped that the schemes thus projected, together with the proposed King Edward Memorial Hospital at Parel, will obviate the great overcrowding in existing hospitals, and at the same time provide sufficient clinical facilities for many years to come for the rapidly growing numbers of medical students who flock to Bombay.

Our Delhi correspondent writes:—

Pandit Nekiram Sharma went round several places in the Hissar District last week as announced before. He and Mr. Desai made a start at Bhiwani by recording evidence and taking statements from various parties who gave Begar and Rasad. Mittthal and Sorkhi were next visited by the Pandit with Madan Lal Sharma and in spite of the attempts from various quarters the meetings there were successful, people having gathered from surrounding villages. They were shown what their rights were and that Begar was not legal.

* * * * *

Our Godhra correspondent writes:—

On the 21st instant a meeting of the citizens of Pawagadh was held in the Dharamshala to protest against the majority report of the Hunter Committee in connection with the Punjab Affairs. Mr. Waman Mukadam of Godhra addressed the meeting and appealed the people not to take any part in any celebration regarding the arrival of the Prince of Wales.

"A LOYAL PARSI!"

CONTRIBUTION TO DYER FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall feel much obliged if you will give publicity to the following in your widely circulated journal:—

I am extremely sorry to find in the "Advocate of India" of Saturday last an anonymous letter being published, which is supposed to have been sent by a well-known Parsi gentleman to the Honorary Secretary of the Bombay European Association enclosing a draft on London for £100 to be forwarded to the proper quarter as a contribution to the Dyer Fund.

Allow me to say, Sir, that I never expected that a Parsi would come forward with his contribution to the proposed 'Dyer Fund,' in the teeth of the acknowledged facts that the grave crimes perpetrated by General Dyer in the Punjab last year, have put to shame not only the people of India, but also the Government who have very rightly characterised his actions as *"Anti-British."* I wonder whether the Parsi gentleman in question has read the Reports of the Congress Sub-Committee and the Hunter Committee; for, had he minutely read them, I am sure, he *would not* and *could not* have subscribed to the "Dyer Fund", which is organised with the intention of flouting Indian public opinion. He deplores the loss of lives of some Europeans in April, last year; but what about the brutal firing of Dyer on *an unarmed* mob at the Jallianwalla Bagh? Has he taken into consideration, I ask, that wretched 'crawling order" of Dyer, which was inflicted on the innocent people of the Punjab last year?

It is a pity that when the crimes perpetrated by General Dyer are universally condemned, there are, still in our midst some persons, who support them. Even men, who were actually on the spot at the time have detested from the bottom of their heart the unmitigated cruelties of General Dyer; and it is a surprise to me when a 'Parsi gentleman' says, 'Those best able to judge, that is, men who were on the spot at the time, have approved his action, and their 'approval' carries *more* weight to my mind than all the fulminations levelled against him by critics fifteen hundred miles away and more than twelve months after the event." The brutalities of Dyer were such as could move even a hard-hearted man to tears; and I am ashamed, therefore, to find in this case of a 'Parsi gentleman' who makes us believe that though men who were on the spot at the time, were not moved by the hasty and brutal steps of Dyer. This Parsi gentleman would have supported the 'Dyer Fund' better, had he instructed the Honorary Secretary of the European Association to get his letter published over his *signature*. His hasty steps, to say the least the truth, gives vent to those Carsons and Winlays, who support the actions of General Dyer. Sir, I do not comprehend, by what name shall I call this Parsi gentleman, who has conveniently condoned in the heat of animadversions that he is a Parsi by cast and an Indian by race? Shall I call him an "Anti-Indian"?—Yours, etc.,

K. D. UMRIGAR.

New Charni Road,
Bombay, July 26.

EXIT-MARTIAL LAW HEROES?

A. N. S. writes in "Tribune":—

"Mr. Bosworth Smith of Gujranwala fame is going. Why, I am informed that this Martial Law hero was actually at Simla not long ago begging that he might not be sent away. Of course he did not succeed in averting the doom that awaits him. So he had to go back to the plains, not to stay there but to pack up, lock, stock and barrel. Of course, it will, I believe, be still open to him to stay on in India in a private capacity. If I am not misinformed, Frank Johnson has already set an example in this direction.

"Although Mr. Thompson is not to go he is soon to vacate the office of the Chief Secretary to the Punjab Government. I understand that a new office has been created and he is to be appointed the Development Officer, whatever that term might connote.

"Regarding Col. O'Brien and the rest of them, I am not able to give you any definite information just at present but I do not think it is proposed to retain them for long in service. Martial Law heroes stand or fall together and since the process has already commenced, I believe it will not be long before Government will make a pronouncement on the subject, sounding the death-knell of these officers so far as their official connection with India is concerned."

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 28th July, 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the east Punjab and local in the north; Rawalpindi reports 0.10in. Hissar 2.0in. Ambala 0.75in and Delhi 1.18in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded except at Rawalpindi Humidity is above normal in the south Punjab. Temperature is below the average both by day and night in the southeastern districts.

The United Provinces.—Agra reports 0.68 in of rain, Mainpuri 0.50in and Jhansi 0.26 in. Skies are generally overcast. Humidity is in excess and day temperature is in defect at Agra and Mainpuri. Elsewhere day temperature has risen to the normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Rajputana and in the northern districts it has again been very heavy. Bikaner reports 5.28" Jaipur 4.18" Ajmer 0.31", Miunt Abu 1.72" and Jodhpur 0.50". The sky is clear in upon Sind and is moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is generally below normal in Rajputana. Day temperature is in moderate to considerable defect in Rajputana with the exception of Bikaner and is in slight defect in upper Sind; night temperature is also lower than usual generally in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Nearly general rain has fallen in Gujarat, and local rain in Kathiawar and Ceneral India West; Rajkot has had 0.28", Bhavnagar-Para 0.15", Deesa 0.58", Ahmedabad 0.44", Surat 0.20" and Neemuch 0.53". Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess at Neemuch. Day temperature is below normal in the area of rain; night temperature is in defect at Ahmedabad.

The Central Provinces.—Saugor reports 0.37' of rain. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal and day temperature is above the average in the southern half of the division. Night temperature is in excess at Raipur.

The Konkan.—Karwar reports 0.21" of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad—Belgaum reports 0.33" of rain and Nizamabad 0.10". Skies are lightly or moderately clouded except at Belgaum, where the sky is overcast. Humidity is below normal and day temperature is above the average except in the neighbourhood of the western ghauts.

General Remarks.—The feeble depression has again determined very heavy rain in north Rajputana, Bikaner recording 5.28" and Jaipur 4.18". The residual of the depression lies this morning over the west of the United Provinces and the east Punjab Except in the area influenced by it the monsoon has been very weak. Rainfall has been nearly general in Gujarat, Rajputana, the east and north Punjab and the west of the United Provinces, and local in Central India West, Kathiawar the south Bombay Deccan and Malabar. A few showers are reported from the Konkan, Hyderabad and the Central Provinces. Day temperature is very low in east Rajputana, but is above normal in the eastern half of the Peninsula.

Forecast.—A decrease of rainfall is likely in Rajputana; some increase appears probably in the west of the United Provinces and the submontane Punjab.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 27th July 1920.

The depression near Agra yesterday has disappeared after causing some heavy rain in Rajputana. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Bihar, the United Provinces, Rajputana, Gujarat, the Konkan and Malabar and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Chota-Nagpur, the east and north Punjab, Central India West, the west of the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in Orissa and Kashmir.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Mergui, Tavoy four inches; Rangoon one and a half; Akyab four; Bhamo one; Myitkyina two; Dibrugarh one and a half; Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, Mymensingh two; Dinajpur three; Jalpaiguri six; Daltinganj one and a half; Darbhanga, Gorakhpur one; Benares a half; Lucknow two; Bareilly a half; Khushab two.

SPORTING NEWS.

AMERICA CUP.

FIFTH RACE ABANDONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 26.
Recd. 9-20 a.m., July 28.

Sandy Hook.—Owing to the wind failing today's race for America's Cup was cancelled the yachts being unable to complete the course within the time limit. The resolute was leading when the race was abandoned. It will be resailed on the 27th instant unless either skipper asks for postponement.

Sir Thomas Lipton says that if he does not win the Cup he will challenge again in 1921 for 1922 and build a new boat.

WHY THE RACE WAS POSTPONED.

RESOLUTE'S LEAD OF TWO MILES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 26.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., July 28.

Sandyhook.—The early promise of brisk racing breeze for to-day's race was belied as the wind diminished to three miles an hour shortly before the start, necessitating its temporary postponement. The course was fifteen miles out and back. The Shamrock had a slight lead at the start, but the Resolute headed her after a time and later increased her advantage to half a mile. The race was now developing into a drifting match, but the Resolute's lead was increased. When only nine miles had been covered in four and a half hours the race was called off as it was clearly impossible to finish in the stipulated time. The Resolute was then leading by probably a couple of miles.

CALCUTTA MONSOON MEETING

OPENING ON SATURDAY

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, January 28.

The Calcutta Monsoon Meeting commences on Saturday next. Originally, there were to be six races, but owing to a large number of entries received the Bengal Plate has been split into two divisions so that there will be seven races instead of six. Of these only two are handicaps and the remaining five are terms races. Handicaps are given below:—

BENGAL PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 6 furlongs:—

Soft Nose 9-9, Limton 9-3, Gray Cloak 9-0, Bachelors' Prospect 9-0, Gallevlam 8-11, Beauvoir 8-10, Tiepin 8-10, Dehra-Doon 8-0, Royal Sion 8-9, Picket 8-7, Girton Miss 8-8, Warrior Queen 8-6, Andreas 8-4, Pomade 8-2, Talcum 8-1, Kiskis 7-12, Mary 7-12, Verland Rose 7-12, Sans Peur 7-11, Eileen 7-11, Jaunt 7-2.

BENGAL PLATE.—(Div. II.—Distance 6 furlongs:—

Larigot 8-7, Feathered Life 9-2, Jack 9-0, Barsen 8-13, Last Spot 8-11, Two Tried 8-10, No Ball 8-10, Squeers 8-9, The Whip 8-8, Downey Boy 8-7, Highfield Way 8-6, Winning Way 8-4, Pick-of-the-Bunch 8-0, Zelia 7-13, Functions Lily 7-8, Seven 7-2, One Two Many 7-0, Little Scot 7-0.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN DORAISWAMY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 27.

A Bangalore correspondent reports the death of Captain S. Doraisami I.M.S. on the 24th night at Bangalore at the age of 33. He was the first South Indian to get a permanent Commission in the I.M.S. Throughout the war, he served at the various theatres as a medical officer of the Indian Regiments. He returned to India in August 1919 and was posted to the Indian Station Hospital at Bangalore.

NOTICE.

INDIAN MUSLIMS DESIROUS of getting full information about the activities of the Indian Khilafat Delegation and the Turkish affairs in Europe should please subscribe to the "MUSLIM OUTLOOK", London, which can be issued from the Office of the Central Khilafat Committee of India, Bombay on payment of Rs. 8 per annum in advance or per V. P. P.

SHAUKAT ALI,
Servant of Kaba,
Hon. Secretary,
Central Khilafat Committee of India.

NOTICE.

Messrs. Roullet & Co. are communicating to us the following notice for insertion.

Subsequently to the judgment delivered in favour of Messrs. ROULLET & Co. against Messrs. RODDE & MONTAGON prohibiting the latter to make use of the brand or the name of HENRY MOUNIER Messrs. RODDE & MONTAGON have submitted to Messrs. ROULLET & CO., fresh documents, in consequence of which the two firms have come to an agreement stating that Messrs. RODDE & MONTANGON may use the name of HENRI MOUNIER, established in 1858; on a white colour label, in all countries, British India "excepted."

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
Thursday, July 29, 1920.

A CAMPAIGN OF HATRED.

The Bombay Presidency is cosmopolitan in its character and composition and there can be no pretence whatsoever here that any community is in danger of being oppressed or tyrannised over by the other communities. The campaign of bitter hatred organised by Dr. Nair could not obviously take root here and the false cry of communal representation fell flat. But a few malcontents in the Karnatak kept up the agitation whose sole object was the spread of rabid anti-Brahminism. They met a few days ago in Hubli under the presidency of Sir P. Thyagaraja Chetty, a leading Nairite of Madras, who needs no introduction to the public. His speech was an orgy of undiluted and hysterical hatred of the Brahmin. Sir P. Thyagaraja Chetty has the Brahmin on his brain and he sees his hand everywhere. The Congress to him is purely a Braminical assembly which works with the secret object of enhancing the position of the Brahmin and increasing his personl glory. Argument with such a fanatic is not likely to be of much use. Those, who have studied the position of the Brahmin carefully, know that the problem exists nowhere in India except in Madras and in the Karnatak to some extent, if it exists there at all. To accuse a National Assembly like the Congress, commanding as it does the respect and admiration of friend and foe alike, as the President of the non-Brahmin Conference has done, exhibits only wilful bigotry and reckless fanaticism. The Congress has never worked for any caste preference and, within its walls, there is no room for any distinction. Since its birth, it has been fighting for the rights and liberties of India as a whole and the Brahmin and the non-Brahmin alike have striven for its glory and progress. It is idiotic to suppose that the Indian National Congress is a secret agent of Brahminism. Sir P. Thyagraja conjures up an insane picture of Brahmin oppression, if Home Rule is granted: "Then once more will the ancient laws be brought into force, once more will your eyes be gorged out for reading the Vedas and moulten lead poured into your ears for listening to the sacred works." It will be an insult to the intelligence of the President to suppose that he does not know that he is spreading veritable lies. Such a campaign of unbridled licence is calculated to engender bitter class-warfare. We do not know whether a day existed in India when the things described with such gusto by Sir P. Thyagraja obtained but even if they did, it will not help him much. Time was when Protestants burnt Catholics and Catholics hanged Protestants in England. But one who would lead a campaign against Protestants in England now on the ground that Catholics would otherwise be slaughtered would be set down as an unmitigated lunatic. The India of the future will have no invidious distinctions and power cannot and will not be centred in the hands of any caste or community. Sir P. Thyagaraja Chetty's irresponsible remarks could have been meant only to excite the non-Brahmin against the Brahmin. He lamented, in the notorious style of the "Justice," that the Congress had fallen on its evil days ever since the "Irish lady who did not know the A B C of politics', was elected as its President. He indulged in vulgar abuse of the Congress to which we do not wish to give any currency or attach any value; he pretended that the Congress would hoist the flag of Sinn Fein and sought to frighten the non-Brahmins by absurd visions of imaginary bloodshed. It need not be said that the President welcomed the Reforms as a substantial step though he had his own grievance and it was with reference to the representation of different communities in the Legislative Councils.

It could easily be imagined what sort of resolutions this anti-Brahmin Conference under such guidance would pass. There was again the inevitable Brahmin and while co-operation with Government was preached, Mr. A. Ramswami Mudliar advocated that non-co-operation with the Brahmin was the only sure road to salvation. Mr. Nalvadi did not want the non-Brahmin to contribute anything to the Congress and the Home Rule League and Mr. Kambali added that the Brahmin who looked like milk should not be trusted. It was a case of "Down with the Brahmin" all round. We are not anxious about the Brahmin but the fanatical persons who have initiated such an insane campaign of hatred will achieve neither the good of the country nor of themselves. Needless to say, the Maharajah of Kolhapur, whose administration has a distinct anti-Brahmin tone, was vehemently thanked by the Conference. The Conference wanted admission into schools and colleges on the basis of population and it pleaded for communal representation in Government service also. The anti-Brahmin Conference was indignant that communal representation was not granted by the Bombay Government. It is due, however, to the Conference to say that it condemned the Punjab atrocities and strongly disapproved of the recent resolution in the House of Lords. But it had nothing to say regarding the recall of the Viceroy or the adequate punishment of the Punjab miscreants; only it wanted the Government to take precautions that such things might not occur in the future. It expressed platonic sympathy for Mahomedans and pressed for the creation of a separate province for the Karnatak.

We have not lost all hopes of the non-Brahmin Conference or rather of non-Brahmins. The non-Brahmins that met in Hubli are new to politics. As they grow wiser and more experienced in the political field, they will learn better and the Conference will shed its present anti-Brahmin character. It will be a mistake to suppose that the Hubli anti-Brahmins correctly represent the attitude and feelings of non-Brahmins in general. While yet the anti-Brahmin Conference was sitting, it was condemned by several non-Brahmin speakers at a public meeting in Hubli, presided over by Mr. Billimoria and at this meeting allegiance to the Congress was re-affirmed. This clearly shows that the heart of the non-Brahmin is sound and that he is not ready to disown the Congress and follow the fanatics. If anywhere the non-Brahmin has not established himself as a living political factor, it is more or less so because he has not hitherto taken any part in politics. And where he has, he has been easily in the first rank. Nobody wants to elbow him out and nobody can, if he means to do it. Rapid progress will be ensured when all classes become politically conscious, and to that end, the Indian National Congress has worked ceaselessly. There is a greater and higher thing than all the communities and that is the Nation. In order to conserve the national interests, communal prejudices must be set aside and caste spirit exorcised. To what call will the Nation respond, the mad idea of class hatred and warfare adopted by the Nairites or the noble ideal of a united country? We ourselves have no doubt that the suicidal policy of the Nairites will be condemned and rejected by the bulk of the non-Brahmins as well as the nation at large, as it deserves to be.

LOSS OF CATTLE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The importance of cattle in a poor, backward and agricultural country like India, cannot admittedly be overrated. Even in Great Britain, with its wealth, its manufactures and its enterprise, the supply of agricultural produce is causing intense anxiety and close attention is being paid to the question of extending the acreage under cultivation and expanding the supply of dairy produce Cattle breeding is carried on there with care and enthusiasm and efforts are continuously directed towards improvement. In India the bulk of the cultivators' capital consists of cattle and his poverty and ignorance are serious hindrances which render progress in the agricultural industry almost impossible. Bad seasons, which recur at almost regular intervals, take a heavy toll of cattle life and destroy a vast quantity of agricultural capital. Loss of cattle increases the cost of cultivation and reduces the cultivators' profits. Food prices are increased to the consumer and the middle and the poorer classes are hit hard. During the last few years, milk has become extraordinarily dear and the scanty supplies of that important item of diet and of ghee, must obviously tell upon the health of the people. Milk, which used to be plentiful and cheap in places outside the large towns and cities, has become a luxury even in villages. Far from keeping pace with the increasing population and with the enhanced demand, the supply of milk and ghee is apparently diminishing; and even the factory worker's cup of tea has gone up in price. The economic and the social effects of the number and the condition of cattle, are far-reaching, and greater attention must be paid to the conservation and improvement of this important means of food production. The cattle problem ought to have a special interest for the people of this Presidency. Large parts of Bombay are subject to occasional droughts, scarcities and famines. Big landlords blessed with plenty of capital and enterprise are few and the bulk of the cultivators are poor and illiterate. The holdings of the ryots are small, scattered and uneconomic. When rains fail or are inadequate, want of fodder is immediately felt and the mortality among cattle of every description is heavy. The effects upon cultivators and the general public are serious. The experience of the last famine when large numbers of cattle died in parts of this Presidency in spite of the efforts made by the Government and the people, cannot have been forgotten.

The press note recently issued by the Government of Bombay, detailing the results of the cattle census taken in 1918-19, makes melancholy reading. It is difficult to have an accurate census of cattle, taken all over the Presidency, and we believe the statistics collected by Government must be regarded as only approximate. Even as they are, however, the figures furnish a lesson that deserves to be taken to heart. The number of cattle estimated in 1901-02, as compared with the year 1895-96, shows, in the aggregate, a loss amounting to 31 per cent., the serious famines of 1899 and 1000 being mainly responsible for the reduction. A comparison of the years 1895-96 and 1919-20 shows a deficit in the latter year of 6.9 per cent; and the loss during the quinquennial period ending in 1919-20 amounts to 11.5 per cent. The loss in milch cattle and young stock is comparatively heavy. No wonder, therefore, that milk and ghee have become scarce and dear In the districts, which were worst affected by the last famine, the losses have been enormous. Three talukas of Ahmednagar district are shown to have suffered heavily, having lost from 40 to 65 per cent of their cattle. The Sirur and Khed talukas of Poona show losses of 52 and 35 per cent. respectively and Nandurbar in West Khandesh suffered to the extent of 59 per cent. Sind did not escape the havoc and Karachi's share was particularly great. The total number of cattle in the Presidency proper was about 8½ millions in 1895-96, 5¼ millions in 1901-02, 7½ millions in 1909-10, nearly 9 millions in 1915-16 and a little less than 8 millions in 1919-20. There is a corresponding fall in the number of horses, sheep and goats. A fodder famine is always disastrous to cattle, and the Presidency, being subject to the repeated occurrence of the calamity, the losses suffered can hardly be made good. The attraction of high prices for commercial crops has led to the neglect of fodder crops and improved transport facilities have their effect upon the same tendency of encouraging the growth of commercial crops. It is really a grave outlook that the Presidency should not be able to replenish its stock of cattle thinned by famines and that it should find itself in no better position in 1919-20 than it was in 1895-96. Government have already formulated a scheme of fodder storage as a provision for famine years and steps have to be taken to put it in operation. Very large economic and social interests of the people in the Presidency are at stake in this matter and a policy of *laissez faire* cannot but have disastrous effects upon the health and the efficiency of the population. The problem can be solved only by organized and determined efforts, and Government must enlist the support of the people by educating public opinion and initiating a constructive programme.

Notes of the Day.

A Russian Conference or a World Conference?

Russia is claiming equality of status with the Allies and demanding a World Convention. Mr. Lloyd George has gone to Boulogne to discuss matters with M. Millerand, because it has become obvious that France alone is standing out resolutely against the Bolshevists with a bitterness which has become a leading characteristic of the "Yellow" Frenchman. It is no doubt difficult to understand the French mind without a knowledge of the fact. During the days of the Czarist regime France, reversing her former policy, lent enormous sums of money to the Russian Government which needed only funds to gain a firmer footing against the people. In 1905 when the Revolution broke out in Russia it was brutally suppressed by the Czar's troops who were sustained by the financial resources obtained from the Entente. But for this help the Czar's regime of absolutism would in all probability have ended in 1905. The French peasantry lent its savings to Russia little knowing that they would be converted into bullets and manacles for the poor Moujik. But the financiers knew quite well. Now that the Moujik has come into power he refuses to pay the debts contracted by the Czar's Government—debts contracted in spite of the warnings issued to the financial interests that any money lent to the Czar would be used merely to bolster up a tottering regime which had practised horrible atrocities against its subjects. France is naturally red with anger and indignation. She has tried every means to bring about a collapse of the Soviet system. But she has failed. M. Krassin, passing through Copenhagen, gave an interview in which he said that Russia would refuse to pay the debts contracted by the Czar because a clear warning had been given in the 1905 Duma that the people would consider such transactions as a deliberate attempt to kill their liberties. That seems a sufficient answer to the monied interests of France. The end of War with Russia may witness the beginning of Peace with the world.

Bring our Soldiers Home!

What has India to gain by garrisoning the plains and passes of Mesopotamia? In mediaeval times men used to hire themselves out as mercenary soldiers—making a profession of fighting other people's battles. In the twentieth century we should know better. Mr. Churchill announces that in Mesopotamia there are 14,500 British soldiers and 64,000 Indians administering "mandatory—independence." We should like to know if South Africa or Canada or Australia are contributing a single soldier or a single penny to the maintenance of this armed peace in the interest of the oil speculators. If the other parts of the British Empire do not feel the urge to support the "Mother Country's" adventures in mandatory territories we do not see why the Indian should lay down his life in fighting the Arab, with whom he has no quarrel to pick and against whom he has no grievance to rectify. "The New Statesman" refers to the Jingoes and fire-eaters as the "Gentlemen of England" and says that we will have to thank them "for having made our name stink a little more in the nostrils of honourable men." India stands to gain nothing but a name which must stink in the nostrils of honourable men by permitting her soldiery to be used now against the Arabs in Mesopotamia, now against the Turks in Constantinople. Let us bring our soldiers home.

New Fourteen Points.

According to the "Advance" of New York the new Fourteen Points vindicated and secured by the Great War are as follows:—

(i) Secret Diplomacy: Secret Covenants secretly arrived at.
(ii) Clique of Nations.
(iii) Annexation.
(iv) Indemnities.
(v) Self-Determination of Nationalities whenever allowed.
(vi) International relations: Blockade and militarism.
(vii) Domestic situation: Repression, Espionage, Censorship, Raid, Deportation, Militarism.
(viii) End the Great War and continue twenty-three small ones.
(ix) Victory without Peace.
(x) Peace Treaty: the first step towards the next war.
(xi) Camouflage.
(xii) Hate.
(xiii) Revenge.
(xiv) Prepare for the War that is to come.

Mr. Sastri as a Constitutionalist.

"The Indian Social Seformer" writes:—

"Speaking at a public meeting in Madras, Mr. Srinivasa Sastry is reported thus: "The Liberals would not oppose the demand for a declaration of rights, but nevertheless he pointed out that if it were granted, the legislature in India would be unable to take extraordinary steps in emergencies without the express sanction of the Imperial Government." In fairness to many Liberals, we ought to say at once that they are strongly in favour of a Declaration of Rights, and that the Liberals for whom Mr. Sastry speaks are only a section of them. The Liberals, he says, will not oppose a Declaration of Rights. They dare not, would have been more appropriate. Mr. Sastry's Liberals will avail themselves of the benefit of such a declaration when it comes, but they will not lift their little finger to help to get it. And why? Because if it were granted, the Legislature in India would be unable to take extraordinary steps in emergencies. In other words, Mr Sastry and his friends when they tell us that responsible Government will automatically secure political freedom, are not serious. His speech is itself the best proof of Lord Acton's differentiation between a political party which seeks more power and one which works to ensure greater freedom for the people. If the Legislature is really representative of the people, emergencies requiring extraordinary powers should not and would not arise. A new election will be the normal and legitimate means whereby the Legislature from time to time adjusts itself to considerable fluctuations in public opinion." We need hardly say we fully endorse the "Reformer's" castigation of Mr. Sastri. Our "Moderate" friends' greatest weakness is exposed when they dogmatise about "constitutional" theories and practices. Mr. Sastri's fatuous objection to a Declaration of Rights makes one wonder if he has realised the real nature of the Punjab wrong.

An I. D. F. Student's Grievance.

The students who joined the I. D. F. "to save their country", as they were told, are now appealing to the country to save them from the severity of the University authorities. It must be admitted that the duties imposed on the students were of such a character that no one but an extremely ent'usiast would have undertaken them. Drilling, keeping their kit clean, attending parades, meant an enormous loss of time. The Poona students complain that it meant at least three hours a day to them. In view of this difficult strain on the students who have to devote ordinarily a good deal of their time to their studies, the University authorities announced that they would be willing to allow certain concessions to them. Now it appears that without half the advertisement given to the appeal for volunteers to the I. D. F., an obscure notice has been inserted in the calendar, withdrawing the concessions on the excuse that the I. D. F. has become a permanent feature and that the work does not really interfere with the students. We are afraid the complaint of the Poona students is an instance of the forgetfulness of the sympathetic attitude adopted by the authorities in the hour of their need; and the hollowness of the pretence is shown by the allegation that the concessions were granted in reality on the understanding that the I. D. F. would become permanent! There is no excuse whatsoever for this conduct; and we hope the earliest opportunity will be taken to redeem the pledges given to the students who have suffered materially in this matter.

Poona Seva Sadan.

In the course of the address delivered to the members of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council last week Mr. Devadhar did well in dwelling upon the practical aspects of the women's problem in India by drawing attention to what he and his co-workers in Poona have been able to achieve during the short period of ten years. Mr. Devadhar and his colleagues are eminently practical in their ideas and methods of work and the results of their work in Poona have clearly shown that they have amply justified the assistance both Government and the public have given to the Poona Seva Sadan. From a very humble start it has now developed into a very potential movement for the upl ft of Indian women. It has seven departments which impart practical and useful instruction to about 750 grown-up women and girls in 47 classes. Mr. Devadhar hopes that the number may easily rise to 800 soon. The Society trains women as teachers, nurses, midwives, sub-assistant surgeons, needlecraft women, sewing mistresses, governesses, harmonium teachers, and social workers. Modern society greatly stands in need of such women workers and any organisation which gives a practical training to women not only does an amount of good to the women concerned but also confers a great blessing upon society.

Need of Funds.

But as is the usual fate of these movements, the financial support falls short of their growing needs. The Poona Seva Sadan now requires for its growing expenses Rs. 75,000 every year, whereas its income from all sources amounts roughly to Rs. 42,000. This shows that there is a clear deficit of over Rs. 30,000 to be met if the work is not to suffer. A large demand is made upon the institution for a supply of trained workers and calls are made to start work in the moffusil on similar lines. The institution recruits women for this varied training from among the very poor class who have mostly to be taught, lodged, and boarded free of cost, and that is why it has to depend for help upon wealthy people in Bombay. We have no doubt that, having regard to the results achieved by the Seva Sadan and also to the great need for an expansion of its useful work, the public will not fail to accord it the support it richly deserves for its buildings and its current wants. There is one more aspect of this question which demands special attention. Charitable institutions must secure a strong backing by way of a permanent fund which a growing and popular institution like the Poona Seva Sadan found difficult to build up. It is the duty of the public to place such a vigorous institution on a permanent footing by enabling it steadily to create a good reserve. Managers of such institutions, on the other hand, should lose no time in thinking out plans of making their work as self-supporting as possible though we fully recognise the difficulties of charity-fed institutions. A time has come when some of our institutions should be run on the lines of Tuskegy Schools managed by Booker T. Washington. We presume that an addition of one or two industrial branches if well managed may enable the institutions, of which they are adjuncts, to secure a part of their expenses if not prove a fruitful source of much income. We find the Seva Sadan has some such departments but we are not told the extent to which their working brings any profits.

MR. TILAK'S HEALTH.

(2 A.M.)

Mr. Tilak's condition, after some improvement, became worse yesterday afternoon and is again critical.

PUBLIC MEETING OF MOHAMEDANS

A public meeting, under the auspices of the Mahomedans of Madanpura, will be held to-night at 8-30 o'clock (B.T.) at Muzzafrabad Hall, Grant Road, when Mr. Gandhi, Mr. Shaukat Ali, Dr. Kitchlew, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. S. G. Banker, Maulvi Mahomed Ali and others will speak. The meeting will consider the question of Non-cooperation, *Hijrut*, sufferings of the pilgrims and stoppage of cow-killing.

FORCES IN MESPOT

PREPONDERNACE OF INDIAN ARMY OVER BRITISH.

PROPOSED INCREASE IN AIR FORCE GARRISON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 26.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 28.

Replying to Lt.-Col. Burgoyne in the House of Commons Mr. Churchill said that on July 1st the force in Mesopotamia comprised 9,500 British and 52,500 Indians and that in North Persia 5,000 British and 11,500 Indians. There were two squadrons of the Air Force and an additional squadron was being formed at Basra.

Proposals were being considered to increase the Air Force squadrons in Mesopotamia to reduce the military garrison.

MESOPOTAMIAN REVENUE

QUESTION OF SURPLUS CONSIDERED PREMATURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 26.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 28.

In the House of Commons Mr. Dennis Herbert suggested that as the Mesopotamian revenue showed surplus, the expenses of the British Army in Mesopotamia should be paid by Mesopotamia.

Mr. Bonar Law replied that it would be premature to discuss the disposal of the surplus before the accounts of the administration for the whole period of military occupation had been made up.

Replying to a further question Mr. Bonar Law said it would be only reasonable that if the funds existed, we should be paid at least for the permanent works for which we were responsible.

Commander Kenworthy asked:—Will the oil companies pay anything for the upkeep of the armies there?

Mr. Bonar Law replied:—That is nothing to do with it. He hoped that oil would be one of the sources of revenue.

DRAFT RULES TO GOVT. OF INDIA ACT.

MODIFICATIONS APPROVED IN LORDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 26.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 28.

In the House of Lords Lord Sinha asked the House to agree to five modifications to the Draft Rules under the Government of India Act accepted by the House of Commons on the 23rd. Four were not substantial ones. The only substantial modification was that giving vote in the Punjab and elsewhere to the discharged soldiers as well as officers.

Lord Sydenham protested against hurrying the Rules. He proposed an amendment to extend the franchise as regards the Indian Legislature to the retired officers as a small concession which ought to be given to the very fine body of veterans to whom the whole Empire was indebted.

Lord Sinha said that everybody would sympathise with the amendment but pointed out that July 27th was the last day by which the Government of India expected Parliamentary sanction to the Rules. Otherwise they would be unable to hold elections in November. The acceptance of the amendment would necessitate referring the Rules back to the House of Commons and it was impossible to say when they would receive attention. He assured Lord Sydenham that when the Rules were next revised the amendment would be one of the first to receive sympathetic consideration.

Lord Sydenham withdrew his amendment and the Rules with the modifications were approved.

BILL FOR TRIALS BY JURY IN IRELAND.

CIVIL REPRESENTATION ON COURTS MARTIAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 27.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., July 28.

Yesterday's meeting of the Cabinet was unable to decide on the terms of the Bill substituting another tribunal for trials by jury in Ireland. One of the points at issue concerns civil representation on courtsmartial.

DEVALERA ON IRISH INDEPENDENCE.

THE CUBAN EXAMPLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 27.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., July 28.

A telegram from New York says that De Valera has announced that he would not hesitate to recommend the Irish to accept independence with a stipulation enforced between Cuba and the United States prohibiting the former from entering into a compact with a Foreign Power, likely to impair its independence and also foreign colonisation for military, naval and other purposes.

Rai Sahib Lala Devi Dial, Supdt. Court of Wards, Jodhpur who had been serving in the State in various responsible posts for the last thirty years—died of heart failure at Gujranwala on 20th instant.

BOULOGNE CONFERENCE

BOLSHEVIST DEMAND FOR FRESH WORLD CONGRESS.

WHAT IT WILL DISCUSS.

TRANSCENDENT IMPORTANCE ATTACHED TO IT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, July 27.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., July 28.

Mr. Lloyd George's decision to confer with M. Millerand at Boulogne despite the urgency of many domestic problems shows the transcendent importance attached to the Bolshevist suggestion of a conference in London embodying the leading Entente Powers as well as the Russian Border States which is tantamount to a demand for a fresh World Congress involving the affairs of Europe and Asia and possibly interesting the United States. Such a conference would discuss not only the political frontiers, but the economic understandings including adequate provisions for the new Russian outlets in the Baltic, the Black Sea and the Mediterranean involving the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, whilst the Bolshevik propaganda in the Middle East would certainly be called in question.

Meanwhile it is purely an assumption that the majority of the Soviet truly desire an international settlement as the Bolshevists are still advancing in Poland. It is considered that the Bolshevist insistence on the surrender of General Wrangel with all his munitions aggravates the task of Britain in arranging pacification.

FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS OF TSARIST RUSSIA.

M. MILLERAND FAVOURS CONFERENCE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 27.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., July 28.

The French newspapers assert that M. Millerand will insist that the Soviet shall not be recognised until it agrees to recognise the financial obligations of Tsarist Russia and to establish a properly constituted Government in Russia by allowing the Russians freely to elect a National Assembly. M. Millerand is also said to favour the Conference in London of the representatives of all the Governments constituted on the former Russian territory. Mr. Lloyd George has arranged a meeting at Boulogne in order to try to overcome M. Millerand's objections to the negotiations with Moscow.

BOLSHEVISTS STRENGTHENING POSITION EVERYWHERE.

CLAIM FOR EQUAL FOOTING WITH ALLIES IN LONDON CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 26.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 28.

Mr. Lloyd George and M. Millerand are holding a Conference at Boulogne on the 27th instant. Their decisions are anxiously awaited. It is becoming evident that the Bolshevists hope to come to London on equal footing with the Allies and are meanwhile strengthening their position everywhere, especially in Poland and the Border States.

A note of alarm has already been sounded from Lithuania where the Bolshevists, despite the recent treaty, have established Soviet rule.

OFFICIALS TO BE PRESENT WITH ANGLO-FRENCH PREMIERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 27.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 28.

Marshal Foch and M. Marshal, Minister of Finance, will accompany M. Millerand at Boulogne, Mr. Lloyd George will be accompanied by Lord Curzon and Sir Worthington Evans.

EBEW VALE BYE-ELECTION

LABOURITE RETURNED UNOPPOSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 26.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 28.

Mr. Evan Davies (Labour) has been returned unopposed for the Ebew Vale District in the place of Mr. Thomas Richards resigned.

PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT TO INDIA.

REPORTED TO BE POSTPONED OWING TO ILL-HEALTH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 27.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 28.

"The Morning Post" says that the Prince of Wales' visit to India has been postponed owing to ill-health.

PRINCE OF WALES AT BRISBANE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 27.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 28.

Brisbane.—The Prince of Wales has arrived.

O'DWYER SPEAKS AGAIN!

HIS SYMPATHY FOR MARTIAL LAW OFFICERS.

ALLEGATION OF HABSH TREATMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 27.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 28.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer has sent a long letter to the "Morning Post" with regard to the riots at Amritsar. He complains of the harsh treatment of the officers who administered martial law in India and the persecution of the officials and loyal Indians by the Extremists. He defends his attitude in connection with Dyer's action and declares that he has applied for leave to resign from the service at an early date.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer pays a tribute to the officers and men of the Punjab for their services in the war and in last year's rebellion.

TURKEY AND PEACE TREATY.

WHAT THE CONSTANTINOPLE PRESS SAYS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 27.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 28.

The Turkish Government's decision to sign the Peace Treaty is unanimously approved by the newspapers in Constantinople which declare that Turkey is determined loyally to abide by its terms.

BRITISH PRISONERS AT BAKU

THEIR SUFFERINGS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 27.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., July 28.

A telegram to the "Daily Mail" says that fifty-seven British prisoners at Baku are enduring horrors of the Black Hole of Calcutta. They are crowded into a single small and verminous room and suffering desperately from hunger and illness. They comprise eight women, seven officers, twenty-six soldiers and sailors and sixteen civilians including the British Vice-Consul, Mr. Hewelcke, and his wife and Mr. Gray an official of the Imperial Bank of Persia and his wife. Mr. Hewelcke has been twice sentenced to death and reprieved.

LONDON, July 26.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 28.

Replying to Mr. Charles Palmer, Mr. Bonar Law said he had no confirmation of the report that fifty British prisoners at Baku were confined in one room, but the Government was again communicating with the Soviet on the subject.

ANTI-BRITISH SPEECHES IN U.S.

ARCHBISHOP MANNIX NOT TO BE ALLOWED TO LAND IN ENGLAND

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 26.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 28.

Mr. Inskip asked a question with regard to the violent anti-British speeches of the Roman Catholic Archbishop Mannix of Melbourne in the United States.

Mr. Lloyd George said that the Government had now decided that Archbishop Mannix would not be allowed to and in England as he had contemplated doing.

CHINESE SITUATION.

VICTORS REFUSE TO NEGOTIATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 26.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 28.

A telegram from Peking reports firing outside the east wall and looting is reported at Tungchow near the capital which has been announcing they enter as Dictators to reform surrounded. The victors refuse to negotiate the Government and disband the opposing forces.

American marines have been despatched for the protection of the American missionaries. The victors are rounding up the defeated soldiers, who are infesting the countryside.

COLLAPSE OF ANFU CAUSE DEBACLE CONSIDERED COMPLETE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 27.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 28.

Peking.—The Anfu cause has collapsed. The leaders are taking refuge in the homes of their foreign friends and the debacle is considered complete.

RUSSO-POLISH ARMISTICE,

NEGOTIATIONS TO BEGIN ON JULY 3RD

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 27.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 28.

A Moscow wireless says that the Russo-Polish armistice negotiations will begin at Baranovitchi on July 30th.

THE DYER CONTROVERSY.

PROTEST AND DISAPPROVAL.

MR. BANERJEA'S CERTIFICATE TO MR. MONTAGU.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, July 28.

The Hon. Mr. Surendranath Banerjea has issued to-day the following statement to the press with regard to the Dyer controversy:—

I view with pain and concern the attitude of some of the European Associations and a section of the Anglo-Indian press in regard to the Dyer controversy. Their resolutions and writings serve to keep alive and intensify the spirit of bitterness which has been unhappily roused by the deplorable events in the Punjab and which should be the aim of all interested in the welfare of India to allay and to set at rest. There can be no co-operation so necessary to ensure the success of the great experiment which is about to be inaugurated in an atmosphere surcharged with the elements of strife and contention. I therefore, record my emphatic protest against the writings which are calculated to produce this spirit and to divide the country into two hostile camps. I likewise deplore the vote of the House of Lords on Lord Finlay's motion which must stir up racial feeling and undermine the faith of the Indian people in British justice. In this connection, I desire to record my unabated confidence in Mr. Montagu. I regard him as one of the greatest Secretaries of State and one of the truest benefactors of the people of India in serving whom he has served the Empire.

DYER FUND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, July 27.

The council of the European Association has decided to open a fund themselves to supplement the Dyer Fund started by the "Morning Post". They have also decided to organise throughout India a memorial expressing to General Dyer the warmest sympathy and appreciation of his conduct.

PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

SUIT DISMISSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, July 27.

At the High Court to-day Mr. Justice Phillips delivered judgment in a petition brought by Sergeant Major Chapman attached to the 19th Hussars for divorce from his wife Clara Chapman by reason of her misconduct with Sergeant Shite of the Middlesex Regiment. The facts of the case are briefly as follows:—

The petitioner married the respondent at Bangalore in 1913 and there were two children. In 1916, the petitioner was ordered to Mesopotamia where he remained two years. He returned to Bangalore in July 1918, when it is alleged he found the respondent much changed in her demanour towards him. The petitioner returned to Mesopotamia and while there received three letters from the respondent which gradually broke the news to him of her misconduct. His Lordship in the course of his judgment said that it was impossible to hold that the petitioner did not connive at the adultery and give up all claim to his wife. The facts proved, justified his Lordship in finding that the petitioner had been an accessory to the misconduct. The court could get no assistance from any of the parties in the case in determining the question of connivance an his Lordship was not at all satisfied that the petitioner was not acting in collusion wit his wife and the co-respondent. On th ground of connivance, His Lordship refuse to allow the petition and in view of th to allow the petition and in view of th conduct of respondent and co-respondent His Lordship would not allow any costs.

SREEGOPAL MULLICK TRUST

DISPUTE BETWEEN UNIVERSITY AND TRUSTEES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, July 27.

At the High Court to-day, Justice Rankin heard a suit brought by the Calcutta University against the Trustees of the Sreegopal Mullik estate for the construction of deed of trust. Sreegopal Mullick drew up a deed of trust by which a portion of the income from his property not exceeding Rs. 5,000 annually was placed in the hands of the University for the promotion of Sanskrit learning and Vedantic studies by appointing professors and studentships. In 1897 Sreegopal died and a fresh scheme was framed in 1906. From 1909 to 1917 no professor was appointed and no payment made by the trustees to the University. In 1917 the University proposed a fresh scheme as the first scheme was unworkable and both parties agreed that the matter should be decided by the High Court as the income was a fluctuating one and also as to whether the University had any right to keep any portion of the unexpended amount. After arguments, the parties came to an amicable settlement the terms of which will be handed up to the judge early.

The following telegram was sent to his Excellency the Viceroy and Lieutenant-Governor Simla by the General Secretary, N. W. R. Association on 23rd July 1920.

"2,000 strikers mostly of senior service refused by railway pray may be taken back in the interest of peace and good order."

DISABILITIES OF INDIANS IN B. E. AFRICA.

"A STRONG CASE."

PRESS NOTE ON RECENT DEPUTATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, July 27.

The following press communiqué is issued:—His Excellency the Viceroy accompanied by Sir George Barnes, Member for Commerce, received a deputation of the Indian residents of British East Africa at 2-30 p.m. on July 23rd at the Viceregal Lodge. The deputation consisted of the following gentlemen:—The Hon. Mr. Abdal Rasul Visram, M.B.E., Member Legislative Council, East Africa; Mr. Husainbhoy Abdullabhoy Lalji, Merchant and Member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation; Mr. Beharilal Narayanya, merchant, Zanzibar; Mr. Mahomed Saleh Kassim, rice merchant, Zanzibar; Mr. Karabhai Teja, rice merchant, Mombassa; and Mr. Nathubhai Desai, merchant, Kissumu, East Africa. The proceedings were informal.

The representations made by the deputation covered the whole ground of Indian grievances in British East Africa. The first point related to Sir Benjamin Robertson's visit to Tangayika and British East Africa and the deputation expressed the regret that Sir Benjamin would consult only local administrations and would leave Indian residents unheard.

His Excellency explained that the deputation were under a misapprehension. It was true that Sir Benjamin Robertson's visit was informal, but this would not mean that he would not discuss the situation with Indians and take all possible measures to appreciate and understand their views in order that there might be no misunderstanding on the point. He undertook that a telegram should be sent to Sir Benjamin Robertson in this sense.

STATUS OF INDIANS.

The deputation then asked what action would be taken on Sir Benjamin Robertson's report when received and his Excellency reminded them of his declaration in the Indian Legislative Council on January 30th last. He had stated that the position of the Government of India was and always would be that there was no justification in a Crown colony or a Protectorate for assigning to British Indians a status in any way inferior to that of any other class of His Majesty's subjects. His Excellency stated that he adhered to this declaration and that he would continue to press this view on His Majesty's Government. At the same time he expressed the hope that Indians would cooperate with him by putting forward their case in a manner which was likely to win general acceptance. He pointed out to the deputation that it was a matter of great importance that in presenting their case they should avoid all over-statement and exaggeration. He suggested they should concentrate on the main issues and should avoid arousing antagonism and resentment by putting forward exaggerated claims.

CURRENCY POLICY.

The deputation then referred to the present currency policy in British East Africa and to the harm done to Indian trade within the colony by the present position of exchange. They stated that owing to exchange it was difficult for Indian merchants in British East Africa to place firm orders with Indian mills at rupee rates and they also referred to the fact that Italian merchants trading in Italian sphere of influence in Abyssinia had the benefit of special preference given in that territory to goods made in Italy and they suggested that it would be beneficial if Indian merchants were placed in a similar position in British East Africa.

In reply His Excellency pointed out that the currency policy in British East Africa was an internal matter of great complexity and he doubted whether the Government of India would be justified in interfering in a domestic problem of the kind. He emphasised moreover that the policy affected both Indians and Europeans and that it did not imply any racial discrimination. Similarly the question of tariff preference to Indian imports into British East Africa raised a very large issue and did not specifically affect the question which he was there to discuss, namely, that of disabilities of Indians in British East Africa.

RECENT TERRITORIAL DIVISIONS.

The next point raised was in connection with the recent territorial division of British East Africa into Kenia Colony and Kenia Protectorate.

His Excellency stated that the Government of India was still without information as to the exact meaning of this change but he promised to make enquiries in the matter.

The deputation then asked that an Indian Trade Commissioner might be appointed in British East Africa.

His Excellency assured the deputation that the Government of India had already considered this proposal and were in correspondence with the Secretary of State on the subject. He added that if a trade commissioner were appointed it must be clearly understood that his duties would be purely of a commercial nature.

The deputation then referred to the power vested in the hands of the Administrator of Tanganyika Territory to deport undesirables and they suggested that these powers might make it possible for the administrator to deport Indians without trial.

His Excellency stated that the Government of India had no copy of the ordinance referred to and he asked the deputation to send a copy to Sir George Barnes in order that it might be examined by the Government of India. At the same time he pointed out that the Tanganyika Territory was still an occupied enemy country and was under quasi-military law and he saw no *prima facie* reason to suppose that the ordinance should be regarded as being directed against Indians. He read out to the deputation a portion of the draft mandate for the Tanganyika Territory which it was proposed that Great Britain should receive from the League of Nations. If this mandate were ratified it would entirely safeguard the rights of Indians.

MUNICIPAL DISABILITIES.

The disabilities of Indians in municipal matters were then discussed. The deputation complained that the constitution of the Nairobi Municipal Council had recently been changed. Formerly the municipal council contained 5 European elected members, 4 nominated officials, 2 elected Indian members, and 1 Goanese elected member. The deputation stated that the number of elected Europeans had now been raised from 5 to 9 and that the 4 nominated officials had been eliminated from the Council. The deputation objected to this change because formerly they had been able to count on the 4 nominated officials to safeguard the interests of Indians. They considered it unfair that Europeans should have such a disproportionate representation on the council in comparison with Indians who paid a considerably greater share of the total municipal revenue from taxation than Europeans and moreover they outnumbered Europeans by 3 to 1. They stated that the new constitution of the municipal council had aroused great resentment among the Indian population in Nairobi and that in order to give concrete expression to this resentment Indians had refused either to offer themselves for election to the council or to accept nomination.

His Excellency agreed that there was great force in what the deputation said on this point and hoped that their grievances in this matter would be redressed.

POLITICAL FRANCHISE.

The deputation also referred to the question of political franchise and they complained that an ordinance had already been passed in the local legislative council which did not adequately meet the claims of Indian residents in the matter of franchise.

His Excellency agreed that this matter was vital. It was covered however by his declaration of January 30th last in the Imperial Legislative Council.

The question of invalid German currency notes held by Indians resident in the territory which was formerly known as German East Africa was raised by the deputation who enquired whether the Government of India could devise any method of temporary relief for the Indians who had suffered serious losses on this account.

His Excellency pointed out that the claims on account of the German Government currency notes had already been registered in the Foreign Claims Office and were being dealt with by the Reparation Commission. He had no information with regard to the claims on account of notes issued by the German East African Bank. Claims on this account were probably enforceable either on the assets of the bank held by the liquidator in the Tanganyika Territory or against the bank itself in Germany through the Clearing Office. In any case the Government of India could not intervene in order to give relief to individuals in a matter of this sort.

Various other matters were discussed and in conclusion his Excellency reminded the deputation that the decision in matters of this kind lay with his Majesty's Government and not with the Government of India. The Government of India were in sympathy with many of the demands of Indians resident in British East Africa. They had already made representations to his Majesty's Government on the subject and they would continue to do so. At the same time he repeated his appeal to the deputation that Indians should not make the task of the Government of India more difficult than it already was, and he again advised them to concentrate on main issues, to state their case with studied moderation, and to avoid making exaggerated claims and demands which would tend to alienate sympathy and weaken what was otherwise in his Excellency's opinion a strong case.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, July 28.

The monsoon has extended in North West India and some heavy falls have again occurred in Rajputana. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar, west of the United Provinces, Rajputana and Central India east and local in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, east of the United Provinces, the Punjab, Gujarat, Central India west and Malabar.

A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Kashmir, west of the Central Provinces, Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad, Mysore and South West Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Victoria Point four inches, Bassein two, Lashio one, Jessore two, Darjeeling, Chittagong, Jalpaiguri, Balasore, Patna one and half, Gorakhpur two, Benares a half, Bareilly, Dehra Dun, Mussooree one and half, Roorkee three quarters, Delhi one, Hissar two, Ambala three quarters, Simla one and half, Lyallpur a quarter, Bikaner five, Jaipur four, Mount Abu one and half.

Forecast:—Decrease in Gujat and increase in Northern Burma.

1ST TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

SUB-COMMITTEES FORMED.

WORK PROCEEDING APACE.

The following statement has been issued by the Secretaries, Reception Committee.

The fees for the Delegates of the Reception Committee members have been fixed at Re 1; for the Delegates to the Congress Annas 8; and Visitors Rs. 5, for the whole period.

Affiliation fees are 1 Anna for each member of any Union. Every member of an affiliated Union will have a vote.

The following working Sub-Committee have also been appointed:

(A) FINANCE SUB-COMMITTEE.

Messrs. Laxmidas Rowji Thairsee, Mavji Govindji Sheth, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, S. G. Banker, H. A. Talchrker, M. N. Pandit, F. J. Ginwalla, N. M. Joshi, Kanji Dwarkadas, Secretary.

(B) PANDAL SUB-COMMITTEE.

Messrs. Laxmidas Rowji Thairsee, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, M. N. Pandit, V. G. Dalvi, C. P. Nanavathy, V. M. Pawar, Secretary.

(C) ACCOMMODATION AND CONVEYANCE SUB-COMMITTEE.

Dr. M. B. Velkar, Dr. D. D. Sathaye, Messrs. S. G. Banker, Sahasrabudhy, Tendulkar, P. G. Naik, Pandurang Tawji, Keshv Govindji, Amritlal Sharma, S. K. Bole, Gokhale, Mulchand, Ananthram Vaikuntram, Secretary.

(D) LADIES SUB-COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Anusuyabai Sarabai, Dr. Mrs. Hilla Bahai Batliboi, Mrs. Avanthikabai Gokhale, Dr. Miss N. M. Joshi, Mrs. Mavji Govindji Miss Natarjan Mrs. Mangalabai Motilal F. Cremchand, Secretary Mrs. Chaman Lall.

(E) PUBLICITY SUB-COMMITTEE.

Messrs. F. J. Ginwalla, N. M Joshi, S. A. Brelvi, Vaikunth L. Mehta, R. K. Prabhu, Secretary, K. Natarajan, D. Chaman Lal, Ananthram Vaikuntram, D. S. Yande, Ishwardas, A. C. Desai, S. K. Kapadia, J. K. Mehta, A. Kholatkar, D. G. Pandit, L. C. Khare, P. G. Kanekar.

(F) DRAFTS SUB-COMMITTEE.

Messrs. S. A. Brelvi, N. M. Joshi, F. J. Ginwalla, V. G. Dalvi, Secretary, V. M Pawar, L. T. Patanker, Balmaster Kadam, Mayekar, N. D. Savarkar, Burjorji Framji Bharucha.

(G) VOLUNTEERS SUB-COMMITTEE.

Messrs. D. D. Sathaye, R. G. Munsiff, Bhimji Makanji, Chawan, Gavde, Raoot, Munshi Valli Ulla, H. Mahamad, Jeerajini, Ayub Contractor, L. T. Patanker, Secretary.

Mr. Joseph Baptista, Chairman of the Reception Committee and Messrs. F. J. Ginwalla, D. Chaman Lall, Ananthram Vaikuntram, S. H. Jhabwalla and Ishwar Dass Secretaries of the Reception Committee will be ex-Officia members of all the Committees.

All Communications to the Secretaries, Reception Committee, in reference to the above Sub-Committees should be addressed care of the "Bombay Chronicle." Fort, Bombay.

The General Secretary writes:

Messrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas and S. A Brelvi have joined the Trade Union Congress movement as Vice-Presidents.

AN ELECTION MANIFESTO.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—All well-wishers of the Karnatik will appreciate the election manifesto of Mr. K. A. Kulkarni of Dharwar published in the issue of "The Chronicle" of the 16th instant. Mr. Kulkarni is a Lingayat gentleman and belongs to the educated class of his community, and is a practising pleader at Dharwar. As such, his manifesto will mark a welcome change in the attitude of our non-Brahmin countrymen in the Karnatik, if the friends at whose request he says he has decided to stand as a candidate, are men of his own community. For certain educated men of that community are at present seeking to sharply divide the Karnatik into Brahmin and non-Brahmin camps, and have arranged to hold a non-Brahmin Conference at Hubli under the presidentship of Mr. Chetty of Madras as a counterblast to the First Karnatik Conference held in Dharwar in May last. Those who attended that Conference know that Mr. Kulkarni denounced the non-Brahmin manifesto which was published and circulated over his signature, among others, without his consent and those who heard him on that occasion expected the present election manifesto and something more from him.

When the non-Brahmin hue and cry is being echoed in the Karnatik, it is refreshing to find a Lingayat gentleman declaring his loyalty to the Congress and expressing his belief that India is fit for immediate responsible Government and that the Reform Act of 1919 is inadequate, unsatisfactory and disappointing. But while thus openly avowing his loyalty to the Congress and confessing his political faith, Mr. Kulkarni strikes a wrong note in eulogising Rao Bahadur Artal and Mr. Mensinkai as selfless and patriotic non-Brahmins and in exhorting the non-Brahmins to capture the two seats assigned to his district to the exclusion of the Brahmins. If in so saying, it is the intention of Mr. Kulkarni to pat the non-Brahmins on the back to enlist their support in the coming elections, he may be allowed to do so as part of the election tactics. But at the same time he should not forget that this desire to keep the Brahmins at arm's length and not to welcome them as comrades in a common cause, is the root evil in the present non-Brahmin controversy and that it is due to the sinister influence of men like Messrs. Artal and Mensenkai that the existing good relations between the various communities in the Karnatic are being undermined. His desire to beat the Brahmins in the Council elections is wholly inconsistent with his acceptance of the Congress ideal and it will be blowing hot and cold in the same breath to ask the non-Brahmins to oust the Brahmins. Consistently with the Congress ideal which he accepts, he ought to say frankly and without equivocation that he will try his best to nip in the bud the growing differences between the different communities which some of his own fellow-men are encouraging and that co-operation and belief in a common purpose will be the key-note of his work and also ask his countrymen to elect only those who know no difference in politics and who have set their heart upon a common goal for the whole country irrespective of the caste or community to which they belong. And further what will Mr. Kulkarni say of the non-Brahmin Conference to be held at Hubli during this month which is organised by his own men whose creed is condemnation of the Congress and accentuation of the communal differences and hatred of the Brahmins? What a happy prelude will it be to the unity and solidarity of the Karnatic which Mr. Kulkarni so fondly cherishes if a band of educated non-Brahmins in the Karnatic, of Mr. Kulkarni's views and persuasion, come forward to work in the cause of the country in a spirit of harmony and goodwill free from any taint of caste-prejudice and hatred of this or that community?—Yours, etc.,

J. M. DESHPANDE.

Bijapur, July 18.

FLOODS IN CUTTACK.

12 VILLAGES NEAR JAIPUR WASHED AWAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 28.

Reports of flood and abnormal rise of river water are coming still from affected parts in the Cuttack district owing to the flood in the Brahmani and Baitarani rivers. About a dozen villages near Jaipur and Jena have been washed away.

Both Mahanadi and Katjuri rivers which flow below Cuttack town are in full flood. People are afraid of the situation and the authorities are taking steps to face the difficulty.

The rain gauge near Mahanadi Jobra has already reached 70.8 degrees, maximum being 75.95.

The latest news from Midnapore regarding the Cosaye flood shows that about forty square miles of land in the Tamluk subdivision are still under water, the majority of mudhouses collapsed and villagers took shelter on public roads which are above water. In Balasore the Subarnarikha river flood submerged many villages in the four thanas but the loss is not heavy.

A KHILAFAT POSTER.

PROSCRIBED AT HYDERABAD.

(From our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), July 28.

Mr. Smart District Magistrate, Hyderabad (Sind), has issued the following order under Section 42 Sub-Section 1 of the Bombay Police Act.

"Whereas it has been reported to the District Magistrate that a poster issued by the Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay, has been sent for distribution in the City of Hyderabad and Hyderabad District and whereas the said poster is in the opinion of the District Magistrate likely to inflame religious animosity and incite to the resistance and contempt of the law or of lawful authority, the District Magistrate hereby prohibits the exhibition or dissemination of the above poster or of any other poster or the like thing which has not first been submitted for the approval of the District Magistrate within the Municipal and Cantonment limits of Hyderabad. This order shall be in force for one month from 27th July, 1920. Any person disobeying the same will be liable to arrest by a police officer under Section 54 and punishment under Section 68 Bombay District Police Act. In addition to any other proceedings under the Indian Penal Code, the police shall under Section 54, seize any such poster or like thing used or about to be used in contravention of the above order."

The order was served on the President and Secretary of the Hyderabad Khilafat Committee.

In view of Mahatma Gandhi's general instruction enjoining obedience of police orders, the President has replied that every attempt would be made to carry out the directions.

FIELD ACCOUNT OFFICE SUBORDINATES' GRIEVANCES

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you permit me some space in your widely read columns to ventilate a deeply felt grievance of a vast body of subordinates of the Field Account Offices in Poona.

A year or two ago the Government of India sanctioned a lump sum for war bonuses to the men serving in these offices, and the distribution has recently been made, but to the surprise and chargrin of the majority of over a thousand men, only a selected number, about three hundred, have been awarded the bonus. Of the selected men there are about a score who have already received a reward for war service, by temporary promotion to Deputy Examinerships, (which promotion has put anything from Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 extra per mensum into their pockets during the last few months), but nevertheless, they have in addition now received a bonus of about Rs. 200 each.

It would be supererogatory to mention that the men who have not been favoured with any bonus have worked as willingly, as strenuously, and for as long a period as the selected men. In equity, therefore, to this large body of unfortunates, (except course in cases where specific faults may brought home to particular individuals), is necessary to accord them similar treatment to that given to the selected men.

If selection is to form the basis of distribution of a war gratuity in a large Field Office, where most of the men are not known even to the officers in charge of their own sections, leave alone the Controller, can there be room for doubt that the beneficence of the State must be diverted into the channels of nepotism and favouritism?

As it is the admitted policy of Government not to favour any class of subordinates to the discouragement and detriment of others of the same class and standing, it is earnestly hoped that the Government of India will see their way at once to remedy the wrong done to the large body of men who have received no bonus, and to remunerate them for their loyal and devoted service and the heavy strain placed upon them at a most critical period of the War.

Yours, etc.,

"LAHORI."

Poona, July 24.

THE NIZAM'S LATEST.

"A SOLACE AND COMFORT"!

WAITING FOR "SUITABLE OPPORTUNITY."

AND "PROPITOUS TIMES"!

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SECUNDERABAD, July 28.

The following is the latest *farman* issued by his Exalted Highness the Nizam, bearing the Khilafat question:—

"When for reasons of State and in view of political expediency, it became necessary for me recently to issue a series of *farmans* regarding the Khilafat question forbidding or declaring unlawful any action in my Dominions with reference to that question and in the same connection I also caused to be interned certain hot-headed and imprudent persons as an admonition for their unmannerly behaviour and sent a few nonmulki persons out of my State, it is probable that this my action created a false impression among the Muslims of other parts of India who thought that I felt no sympathy for the present deplorable condition of the Islamic countries and of the Holy Places of Islam or that I did not approve of taking part in any endeavours in connection therewith. If so, such an assumption on their part rests purely on imagination and has no foundation in fact.

MISFORTUNE OF MUSLIMS.

As a matter of fact there can be no true believing Muslim heart that has not been saddened at the sight of the Islamic countries, once so mighty, being torn asunder into small fragments and no Muslim eye that has not wept to see the condition to which the march of events has reduced the Holy Places. In short, as befitted a Muslim ruler, I often times put forth every effort in my power, not only now but even before the Peace terms were published. to try and secure that the Allied Powers should respect the feelings and sentiments of the Muslims all over the world and specially that they should observe the solemn and repeated pledges that were held out to Muslims during the war. But, when the desired result was not obtained, this failure could only be ascribed to fate and to the misfortune of the Muslims.

However, insensate actions from which no good results can be hoped for but only evil consequences feared I have never considered desirable in my Dominions nor do I consider them so now, because there is danger, specially in the present precarious state of the world's affairs, lest carried away by our emotions, we may be betrayed into committing some act of folly, the consequences of which we would have to suffer afterwards. We should therefore, only try and do what is on the one hand conducive to our best interests and on the other in keeping with the dictates of the times.

At any rtae, I am even now not oblivious of what is at stake in the present problem and if in the future a suitable opportunity offers and the times are propitious I am quite ready and determined in every way to do all in my power the cause.

Therefore, I am publishing this my last manifesto for the information not only of my own beloved people but also for that of my co-religionists, the Muslims of British India, in the hope that in reading it they will find solace and comfort and that they will guard against the machinations of those imprudent and short sighted persons who have made it their business to incite and mislead them. For us there is naught but to speak."

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 28.

The market opened dull and uninteresting, but later on things improved. In the coal section there was not much doing beyond an inquiry for north Laikdih and Union. Jutes were in fair demand, but the turn over in the favourite stocks was less than has been the case recently. In the miscellaneous and industrial section Hume Pipes were in demand and fluctuated between Rs. 7 and Ds. 17-8. There was a brisk inquiry for all sugar shares, Pioneer being done up to Rs. 22 with a heavy turnover all other sugar shares were in demand but scrip was difficult to obtain. The following were the closing quotations:

Coal:—Burrakur 21-8 and (pref) 94-8 (Rs. 10 paid), Century 0-12, prem. East Indian 3-8, North Laikdih 9-12, Union 15-8. Indian 3-8, North Laidih 9-12, Union 15-8.

Jute:—Albion 535, Anglo Indian 465, Alliance 815 and 833 s.l., Auckland 462-8, Bally 304, Benjamin 2 discount, Budge Budge 374, Century 11-6, Clive 342-8 and A (pref) 106, Dalhousie 590, Fort William 545, Gondalpara 1708, Gourepore 1320, Howrah 54-12, Lansdowne 493, Naihati 730, Nuddea 87 and 87-8 s.l., Northbrook 95-8, Reliance 56-4, Union 1007.

Miscellaneous:—Alliance Jute (deb) 90-8, Bengal Potteries 10-12, British India Tobacco 10-14, British India Corporation 13-4 and 13-8 s.l., and (def) 22-6, Burmah Finance and Zoroastrian Ritual; what we should think Mining 10-4, Champaran Sugar 42-8, Calcutta Industrial Bank 1 prem, Central Provinces Cement 11-2, Carew and Co., 122, Dunbar Cotton 715, Edwards Steamship 10-12, Ganges Rope 320, Gourepore Jute (deb) 80-8, Hume Pipe 17-8, Indian Galvanizing (old) 11-12, Indian Iron and Steel (old. 1 prem, and New 5-8 prem, Kesoram Cotton 19-6, Marshall Sons 12, Muttrapore Zemindary 8, G McKenzie and Co. 11-4 Pioneer Sugar 22. Titaghur Paper 518, Tata Industrial Bank 26 prem.

Government paper three and half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 59-4 and small lots at 59-8. War Bonds (1922-23) at 98-8.

Exchange Bank Telegraph Transfer closing rate one shilling eleven pence and Demend Bills one shilling eleven and one-eighth pence.

ANGLO-INDIAN NAVIGATION CO.

AN UPROARIOUS MEETING,

STATUTORY REPORT REJECTED.

The statutory meeting of the Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Company was held yesterday at Tamarind Lane, Mr. N. P. Narielwalla presiding.

At the outset Mr. Haveliwalla asked whether all the gentlemen present were shareholders of the Company, if not they ought to leave.

The Chairman, who was ill, then with the were not shareholders to leave; but none left the building.

The Chairman, who was ill, asked those who permission of the meeting asked his son to read his speech. The following is the report as read of the Company:—

"The total number of shares allotted is 600,000 Ordinary shares of the aggregate nominal value of Rupees 6 crores.

Of the above shares 9,951 are alloted to the Managing Agents viz: The Eastern Ship Brokers and Agency Limited as fully paid up in exchange for a like number of fully paid shares of Rupees 100 each of the Eastern Ship Brokers and Agency Limited allotted to this Company as stated in the prospectus and as provided in the Articles of Agreement dated the 12th day of February 1920 entered into by the Company with the said Eastern Ship Brokers and Agency Ltd. Upon each of the remaining shares viz., 590,049, the amount called up for application and allotment is Rupees. 15. The total amount of cash received by the company in respect of the 590,049 shares alloted is rupees 73,18,410. Abstract of receipts of the Company on account of its capital whether from shares or other sources and the payments made thereout and the particulars of the balance in hand upto the 10th day of July 1920 are shown in the statement subjoined to this report.

4,000 shares of the Companw which were intended to be reserved for subscription by the Eastern and Colonial Ship-Brokers and Agency Coy. in the Straits Settlements as mentioned in the prospectus of the Company are not so reserved, the said Eastern and Colonial Ship Brokers and Agency Co., having not yet come into existence.

5000 shares which were intended to be allotted as fully paid up to the founders of the Company or their nominees in consideration of the transfer of the offer of the purchase of 10 ships mentioned in the prospectus of the Company are not allotted to the Founders because the transfer of the offer mentioned above was no made by the Founders, the said 10 ships not being available at the time the company was entitled to commence business.

The estimated amount of preliminary expenses of the Company is Rupees 1,00,000.

Mr. Kajiji seconded.

Mr. Haveliwalla said they should throw out the report. They could do nothing, but ask some questions. They could not pass any resolutions and he, therefore, wanted to call a special meeting to consider the whole position. Believing in the statement of the prospectus that they had got a fleet of ten ships and would be making handsome profits they had bought the shares, but he wanted to know why the steamers were not purchased he had 1,500 questions to ask as he was a barrister.

Mr. Nana'al Parbhudas asked whether notice had been given of the questions. At this the whole lot of shareholders shouted out, and there was pandemonium. The chair, man was not able to answer the questions, or was not well enough for the purpose, and the shareholders again cried ont.

The Chairman said the offer was with Mr Spoll, and it was not transferred to the Company. The Company had no papers in their possession.

The next question was whether the Directors had seen the offer when they issued the prospectus?

The answer was that Mr. Spoll had refused to show the papers to the directors for certain reasons, best known to him.

Had the directors and their friends applied for the two lakhs of shares as stated in the Prospectus?

The Chairman said if they wanted to bring the Company, into liquidation they could do so.

There were shouts at this, and throughout th meeting there was very little quist.

Mr. M. A. J. Noble said although he was a strong critic of companies he thought they must conduct the business more constitutionally than they were doing.

There were shouts of opposition at this and Mr. Noble left the meeting as a protest against the spirit of turbulence displayed by the shareholders.

The Chairman said they had already cut down their expenditure by about Rs. 15,000 per month.

Continuing he said they had entrusted the whole business to Mr. Spoll for six months to put the business on a sound footing.

When the shareholders cried out Mr. Haveliwalla promised to get them back their money, and promised to stay on asking questions till the evening. There was a great deal of excitement and noise throughout the meeting.

In reply to questions the chairman said as they had no return freight from Mauritius they bought 4,000 sugar bags, and they credited the company with the profit on the transaction. It was agency business and it was equally the company's business. The firm of George Branton Company was purchased for Rs. 26 lakhs—the negtiations were still being conducted. No brokerage had been paid in this regard.

Mr Chotia hen took up the questions and in reply to him the chairman said Mr. Spoll was paid Rs. 1 lakh some time in January and the cheque was signed both by Mr. Spoll and another director. The accounts had not yet been submitted, but they would be.

What right had he to take the money without the sanction of the Board?

The chairman said it was a mistake, and they were going to debit the amount to his account. He did not know whether he was a substantial man, but he had offices. He believed Mr. Spoll was a substantial man; he was coming down to Bombay in three weeks: Mr. Spoll had been paid two months' pay in advance—Rs. 5,000. They had not given *carte blanche* to Mr. Spoll to do anything he liked. They had instructed him not to purchase steamers, as they hoped there would be a slump in shipping. They had also instructed other people to watch the purchase. Their cash balances was about Rs. 20 lakhs.

Att about 2 p.m. some of the shareholders left the meeting, as the noise was too much, and the questioners had not finished with their questions. Some of the shareholders promised to stay the whole day and night if required

Mr. Vali Mahomed complained that his letters to the directors were not shown to them, or even the Chairman At this statement there was a regular pandemonium.

Mr. Haveliwalla: shocking, shocking, shocking.

The rest of the shareholders: shocking, shocking, shocking (and hubbub).

Mr. Vali again complained that another letter had not been replied to.

Mr. Haveliwalla: Shame, shame.

Other shareholders: Shame, shame (and noise).

Mr. Haveliwalla then went through the ceremony of sending three or four letters written by Mr. Vali and made a small speech at the same time, at which the directors protested. Every shareholder asked questions at the same time, and this created an uproar, and nobody could be heard as a result. At a further stage it appeared as if a fight was going to take place, when a shreholder suggested that the meeting had lasted for too a long time. Tht rest of the shareholders asked that he shou'd be thrown out. I was 2-15 p.m. at this stage, and a free fight seemed im p.m. at this stage, and a free fight seemed imminent.

Mr. Haveliwalla then moved that the re

Mr. Haveliwalla then moved that the report be thrown out, and this was agreed to on Mr. Chitia seconding.

But the chairman said no amendment could be allowed, and Mr. Haveliwala then proposed that they could vote against the report and thus it was rejected, the majority voting against.

The meeting then dissolved amidst great uproar, but the shareholders did not disperse They all surged round the directors table and made speeches. At this Mr. Haveliwalla stood upon a table, and made a long speech assuring the shareholders that he was at their back and they need not fear. At 3 p.m the people had not dispersed.

(Continued from Column 6).

that 57 British prisoners in Baku were confined in a small room Mr. Bonar Law said that Government, had, for a long time, been bringing very strong pressure to bear on the Soviet Government concerning the matter for the Azerdaijan Republic in which Baku was situated and declared that the reports of illtreatment of the prisoners were unfounded. Government had that morning, received a telegram from the Soviet protesting against the suspension of repatriation of the Russian prisoners and suggesting that Government should fix a date for a complete exchange of the British and Russian prisoners, upon which the Soviet would use influence to induce the Azerbaijan Republic to give up the prisoners. Government had replied that they would make arrangements for such an exchange as soon as the learned that the Soviet would secure repatriation of all British subjects in Russia, including Bank and that till the belief, which was greatly exciting the British public that these prisoners were being inhumanely treated, had been dissipated negotiations must be futile.

ARMY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

MR. CHURCHILL'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON July 27.
Recd. 1-30 a.m. Aug. 29.

In the Commons, replying to Mr. Fell, Mr. Churchill said there were approximately five thousand more soldiers serving in Great Britain under the colours than in 1914. On the contrary, the Reserve was less than half as large and in Territorial Force had only reached half its previous strengh. Besides, five-thousand extra soldiers, many of whom were young recruits, there were 2,000 Regulars, who were war invalids not yet discharged, and 5,000 men to be demobilised but who were still in the hospital recovering from wounds and sickness.

PRINCE AT BRISBANE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 29.
Recd. 1,30 a.m. July 29.

Brisbane.—The Prince of Wales had a most cordial reception on arriving here, even the Trade Association Headquarters, the most advanced Labour community in Australia, participating.

COUNTY CRICKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 27.
Recd. at 12-10 a.m. July 29.

Northants beat Derby by eighty runs.

Essex beat Middlesex by four runs. Hearne took eight wickets for 49 runs and Douglas seven wickets for 47 runs.

Sussex beat Somerset by hundred runs.

Yorks versus Notts and Lance versus Gloster were abandoned.

LATEST CABLES.

AMERICA CUP RACE.

THE RESOLUTE WINS THE FINAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 27.
Recd. 12-30 a.m. July 29.

Sandy Hook.—The Resolute won the final Cup Race to-day, finishing the course in 7 hours 32 minutes 15 seconds as compared with 8 hours 5 minutes 20 seconds taken by the Shamrock to complete the distance

London, July 28.—Sir Thomas Lipton seeing the Resolute win declared:—

"I am sorry, but the best boat won. We have all done our damnedest."

Paying a tribute to the sportsmanship of the Americans, he said:—"We shall wait till next year and give someone else a chance, then I shall challenge again myself."

Owing to dead calm, the start was postponed until 2-17 when wind freshened to three knots. The course was south-south-west a fifteen mile beat to windward and a straight run home. The Shamrock was leading till 4-22. The Resolute reached the mark leading by half a mile.

GOODWOOD RACES.

RESULT OF STEWARDS CUP,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 27.
Recd. at 12-10 a.m. July 29

WESTERN WAVE	1
PLYMOUTH ROCK	2
LITTLE BOY	3

Twenty-one ran.

Won by a head and one and a half lengths.

Betting:—100 to 8 against Western Wave; 8 to 1 against Plymouth Rock and 33 to 1 against Little Boy.

The following is a complete list of the Runners and Jockeys:—

Western Wave, Whalley; Glanmerin, Donoghue; King Sol, E. Wheatley; Plymouth Rock, F. Bullock; Pelops, Robins; Golly Eyes, V. Smyth; Tetrameter, Fox; La Dauphine, G. Hulme; Mintleaf, Timmins;; Granard, Flanagan; Glenesaki, Leach; Rocklow, A Balding; Little Cell, Weston; Lucky Prince, A. Symth; The President, Shatwell; Ptan, Rose; Tagrag, Crickmere; Little Boy, Robertson; Palmella, P. Bullock; Sweetland, T. Morgan; Orange Prince, Wragg.

An objection to Western Wave for bumping was overruled.

MANDATES FOR TERRITORIES

TO BE SUBMITTED TO LEAGUE OF NATIONS,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 28.
Recd. at 12-10 a.m. July 29.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Ormsby Gore, Mr. Lloyd George said it was unlikely that the mandates for the mandated territories would be ready for submission to the Council of the League of Nations at San Sebastian on July 30th.

RUMEITA GARRISON WITHDRAWN.

ARABS HELPED BY TURKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 27.
Recd. at 12-10 a.m. July 29.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Arthur Murray, Mr. Wintson Churchill stated that the garrison at Rumeita had been relieved on July 21st and had withdrawn northwards. The Arabs were still sporadically attacking railway and British posts. A column would shortly proceed to clear up the situation. There had been 200 to 300 casualties, mostly in the Indian units. Half a dozen British officers had been killed and wounded. There was evidence that members of former Turkish forces in Mesopotamia were assisting the Arabs.

OCCUPATION OF ADRIANOPLE CONFIRMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 27.
Recd. at 12-10 a.m. July 29.

A Greek communique dated July 26th confirms the occupation of Adrianople and says that operations against the principal forces of Jafartayar have come to an end.

RUSSO-ALLIED CONFERENCE

U. S. NOT TO PARTICIPATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 27.
Recd. at 12-10 a.m. July 29.

Washington.—There are indications that the United States will not participate in the Russo-Allied Conference in London if invited, unless a more urgent reason is given than is now apparent.

SOVIET AND BAKU PRISONERS.

RESPONSIBILITY DISCLAIMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 28.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., July 28.

In the Commons, replying to Mr. Ronald McNeill with regard to the report

(Continued in column 5.)

THE EMPIRE

Daily AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

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Mmlle Marguerite Sylva

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THE JUDGMENT OF GOD
THE HONEYMOON.

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, July 26th

	Bales.
Total Days Sales at Liverpool	10,000
" " Sales on Spec & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indians	100
" " Imports	—
Mid. American Spot	27.64
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels	60.00
New York 11 a.m. (As known is in Liverpool at closing time) Oct.	32.72
Jan.	30.10
Mar.	29.25
New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct.	31.87
Jan.	29.67

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 26th

Months.	To-day's price
July.	24.44
Aug.	24.15
Sept.	23.45
Oct.	22.75
Nov.	22.23
Dec.	21.73
Jan.	21.41
Feb.	21.12
Mar.	20.84
April.	20.63
May.	20.23
June.	19.87

Tone:—Quiet.

Liverpool, July 27th

Months.	To-day's price.
July	24.28
Oct.	22.62
Jan.	21.30
Mar.	20.83

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, July 26th.

M.G. Bengal Good	8.75
" " Fully Good	10.50
" " Fine	11.00
No. 1 Comra Good	16.75
" " Fully Good	16.75
" " Fine	17.35
Broach Good M.G.	19.00
" " "	20.16
" " "	20.00
Broach Good	9.57
" Fully Good	10.32
" Fine	10.82

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 26th

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	4,000
" Exports to Great Britain	1,000
" to Continent	Nil
Futures at New York Oct.	22.80
" Jan.	20.85
" Mar.	20.15

Tone:—Easy.

Spot Cotton at New York	40.00
" Orleans	39.75
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	29.67
" Jan.	30.45
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	12 1/4
Demand Bills	9.78.75
Silver Commercial Bars	—
United States Mixed-Refined	99½
Do Do Foreign	95

New York, July 27th

Futures at New York Oct.	22.80
" Jan.	20.25
" Mar.	20.05

MONEY MARKETS.

London, July 26th.

Rates 3%	
Bar Silver Spot	36 5/8
" 3 months hence	36 1/8

Closing Tone of Silver:—Advanced on small offerings—Indian demand. Firm.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 7 per cent since 15th April 1920.

Discount Rate 3 m/st.	6 5/8
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	6 15/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7 1/8
" " " 6 "	7 1/8
Bar Gold (per oz.)	109/0
Interest day to day loans	5 1/4
" 7 days market loans	5 1/8
Telegraphic Transfers	—
Canada 2½%	36 5/8
Rupee Paper 24%	23 1/2
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loans	45 1/2
Government Securities 2½%	48
Ex. On London at Paris France	49.27

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£27
Hongkong Bank	£52
National Bank	£114

WAR LOANS.

London, July 26th.

Funding Loan 4%	£68 3/4
Victory Loan 4½	£77 3/4
War Loan 5%	£84 15/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, July 26th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62lb.	84
Australian—61lbs.	86

SEEDS.

Rapeseed. Ferozepore Real Bold Aug.-Sept. Buyers	29½
Rapeseed, Brown. Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug. Sellers	£30
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug.	£32½
Tone of Linseed:—Shippers asked more money at the opening. Tone very Dull-closed slow & Rarely Steady.	
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plata) July-Aug. Sellers	£33½
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) July-Aug. Sellers. Steady	£11½
Teela Rapeseed.—July-Aug. Buyers	£30½

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£100
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£92
Copper Braziers	£102
Yellow Metals	10
Hard Spelter	£7
Corrugated Sheets	£64

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept.	89
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Aug.-Sept.	86/0
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Aug.-Sept.	91

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Aug.-Sept.	1/1½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Readjust Paid Sellers	1/1½

Tone:—Easier.

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"RIGHT TO HAPPINESS"

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IN DUAL ROLE.

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This great masterpiece, depicting the world's greatest love-story, will be presented on Saturday 31st July. As the Drama will last for two hours, we have been compelled to change the usual time our shows.

Satuarday and Sunday Shows at 4-30, 6-30, 8-30 and 10-10.

Daily Shows at 6-30, 8-30, & 10-30.

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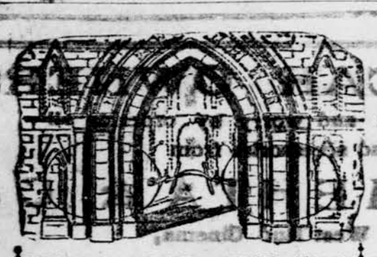

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